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## SEMME'S ON THE "OLD FLAG."

HAVING done what he could to dishonor the flag of the Republic on our merchant marine, until the *Kearsarge* found him out, forced him to strike his own colors, and sent his ship to the bottom, Admiral SEMME'S now adds insult to injury by publicly gloating over his past career. The occasion of this performance was the presentation in Memphis of a stand of colors to a steamboat. The service was a simple one, and a few remarks in good taste were easy enough to be offered. But Admiral SEMME'S chose, in a bragging way, to regard it as an emblematic ceremony in which he, the privateersman of the war, was deputed to "re-store, as it were, the Star-Spangled Banner to the mast-head of the merchant ship, from which, in times gone by, I have so often caused it to descend." The merchants of the country will, therefore, please take notice that the national flag is "restored, as it were," to their ships, and that it was done, not by the arms of the hardy seamen and soldiers of the Republic, through the shedding of their blood, but at a fair in Memphis, the other day, by the magnanimous act of their friend RAPHAEL SEMME'S.

Had such an ill-conceived boast come (though that is impossible to conceive) from some skilful Confederate General like LEE or JOHNSTON, who could have claimed on certain occasions to have beaten our armies in a fair field, it would have been endurable. But when it comes from one who reaped his laurels from scuttling and burning unarmed meachantmen, carrying terror to the insurance companies, as a common incendiary can do, but none to the opposing navy, it strikes us as the coolest thing on record. Admiral SEMME'S record does him no such credit that he should thus flaunt it in our faces, for he hauled down his colors in his first and last fight, and the waters are rolling over his ship, which he abandoned after hoisting a white snip in token of surrendering himself to his captors. But, not content with this boast, he goes on in his public speech to assail the flag so dear to us. "To the unthinking multitude I have, indeed, been a great sinner, and a great rebel: but to the more thoughtful, I have been only a patriot." And to explain how we of the unthinking multitude are in error, this immaculate patriot tells us it was "only when the old flag became a new flag" that he "consented to war against it." How do our readers like this for a recent view of the case from a thoughtful patriot?

As, then, our war was one for the old Constitution, it followed, logically, that we were only arrayed against the old flag because it had ceased to represent that Constitution. The Stars and Stripes that I hold in my hand were no longer, in our judgment, the Stars and Stripes of the Revolution of 1776, or of the War of 1812, and when we first fired upon them we fired upon what we conceived to be a new and strange emblem that had been unknown to our fathers.

Is it wonderful that the people of Mobile wanted so rare a logician for their Judge of Probate? But the logic is nothing to the rare magnanimity with which the privateersman consents to forgive and forget the injuries he has received. "We can all feel," he says

of the national colors, "an honest pride in their more ancient history, as I trust we shall be enabled to do in their future history. With regard to what I may call their episodal history—that is, the history which covers the four years of our internecine war—it is our duty, both as Christians and brethren, to forget it." In order the more successfully to exercise this Christian spirit, SEMME'S proposes to "convert this new flag into the old flag again, that we may love it as of yore." Then, in fine, he says we may exclaim with the author of "our national anthem":

The Star-Spangled Banner, long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

How do our gallant soldiers and sailors, and how does the nation, like this view of the new flag? It was SEMME'S who was fighting under the "old flag" all the while, and we who tore it down and substituted a new one in its stead. In strict historical accuracy, we must say that the song SEMME'S quotes is not the "national anthem;" but if he is determined to "exclaim" on that subject, these would be more fitting lines for him to quote:

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,  
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country they'd leave us no more!  
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.

## THE MURDER OF RIDDLE.

IN paying a brief tribute, last week, to the memory of the lamented RIDDLE, it became necessary to allude to the atrocious act of violence which caused his death. We had hoped that some unprofessional newspaper would take up and fitly comment upon an event more strictly falling within its scope of criticism than ours; but since the proper moral has not yet, so far as we have seen, been drawn, we will essay the task.

Colonel RIDDLE'S death came, after long agony, from deadly wounds inflicted on him by a gang of ruffians, the hangers-on of a civil officer. Going on business to a tavern which had been selected as the office of an assessor of taxes in Philadelphia, named OWENS, he was there purposely insulted, and, resenting the insult with the spirit of an officer and a gentleman, he was set upon "by OWENS and three of his gang lounging in the groggery," and horribly beaten, eventually dying from the effects of the blows. Seven ruffians were thus engaged against RIDDLE and his brother, and their cowardly blows rained on him after he was already incapable of resistance. So perished a gallant soldier, a distinguished officer of the staff of Major-General Meade.

To ask that ruffians should be kept out of public office, would be too presumptuous a demand in the present stage of American civilization. In nearly all the large cities of the Republic, this class of our fellow citizens has long had a prescriptive right to a lion's share in the public honors, and more especially in the public profits. Philadelphia ward politicians, New York councilmen and aldermen, Baltimore bullies, are so controlling a power in the local governments of our times that it would be idle dreaming to suggest that brutality of nature and murderous disposition could ever be made disqualifications for holding positions of honor and trust. But what we can insist upon, and do demand, is that, henceforth, under no pretence, shall any public officer be allowed to establish himself in a groggery for the discharge of his functions.

There is another still more important point to consider. It is outrageous that a citizen going to a public office, in accordance with the requirements of the law, shall ever be insulted and bantered into a dispute

which costs him life or limb, by reason of answers to official questions. The offices of the servants of the people are no places for abuse, insults, quarrels; and the mere fact of a deadly altercation, such as that which resulted in the death of a gentleman and an officer like RIDDLE, is proof of the incapacity of the official who presides. The "insolence of office" is a phrase as old as SHAKESPEARE, and a cutting experience in the mind of every citizen who is brought in much contact with officials, especially with us in America. It is time that this evil should be overthrown. We may well call upon the people who elect, and above all the authorities who appoint, to abstain from filling their public offices with the associates of bullies. No man who cannot deal with citizens on business without inviting assault is fit for his place. We hope the day may come when people compelled by the law to resort to tax-gatherers and other functionaries, may be able to find them in places where they would not be ashamed or disgusted to resort on personal affairs; and when they meet them shall find officials whom they would not be ashamed or disgusted to deal with on personal affairs, and whom they can address without being insulted or beaten in reply.

LAST Monday, General GRANT delivered their diplomas to the graduating class at West Point, and so closed up for them their career at the Academy. The last year has been one of unusual success, the examinations have been satisfactory, the standard of scholarship is high, and the future promise of the institution is full of hope. May it always continue to be worthy of the support and confidence of the Republic. We must add a word respecting the "Southern cadets" of whom so much has been said. Some of them are appointees from the Army, others from civil life, and locality had little to do with the matter; they were born in all sorts of latitudes and longitudes within the limits of the Republic, and were appointed to fill the vacancies created by the secession of Southern States, which left no Congressmen to make the appointments from them. Elsewhere we publish a history of those members of the graduating class who have been in service in the field.

THE British Parliament lately had a discussion on recruiting the army, during which one officer attacked the present system in brisk style. He declared that it was a system of pure kidnapping under official sanction, in which the hapless men were first made drunk and then enlisted by false pretences. The intelligent London correspondent of the *New York Times*, in commenting on this debate, asserts that England, in case of a war, will have hard work to get men to do her fighting, and that against Russia's million and a half, and France's million, she could hardly muster, without conscription, even 100,000 men, exclusive of those required in her distant posts and colonies. We cannot agree with this assertion, for the reason that the great English rifle-club movement since the Crimean war has habituated all the people not only to the use of arms, but to the idea of performing military duty in time of war.

A BOARD of officers has been ordered to meet at West Point on the 9th of July next to determine whether the system of tactics proposed by Brevet Major-General EMORY UPTON shall be adopted by the United States Army, and also whether any modifications of the tactics are desirable. The Board will consist of General GRANT, Major-General MEADE, Brevet Major-General CANBY and BARRY, and Colonels GRIER and BLACK.



## THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District, has issued the following order:

With a view to secure to labor in this District its hire or just share of the crops, as well as to protect the interests alike of debtors and creditors from sacrifices of property by forced sales in the present impoverished condition of the country, it is ordered that all proceedings for the sale of land under cultivation, or of the crops, stock, farming utensils, or other material, used in tilling such lands, in pursuance of any execution, writ or order of sale, issued in cases where the debt or other cause of civil action was contracted or accrued, prior to the 1st of January, 1866, be stayed and suspended until after the 30th day of December, 1867. In the meantime, all interferences, under color of any such legal process with the lawful tenant in cultivating or gathering the growing crops, is prohibited; provided that the rights or remedies for a recovery of debts, at any time, of parties to whom the crops have been hypothecated, for money, stock, or other means or material, supplied in the cultivation of the land, shall not be hereby prejudiced or postponed.

This order to go into effect from and after the 20th of June, 1867, in the State of Mississippi, and from and after the 30th of June, 1867, in the State of Arkansas.

It having been reported that corn, so much needed by the poor of this District, is being made into whiskey illicitly, Sub-District and Post Commanders are directed, when they can learn of the existence of any distillery engaged in manufacturing whiskey, to inform themselves whether it pays the legal taxes, and if not, seize it and all the liquor they can find, and, as poverty increases where whiskey abounds, the property seized will be sold for the benefit of the poor of the county in which it is found, and the money will be divided under the direction of the Registration Board for that county, to whom it will be duly turned over.

Sub-District and Post Commanders are entrusted with the execution of this order.

When complaints are made by citizens that they have been persecuted by the civil authorities for opinion's sake, such complaints will be entertained by Post Commanders in this District, who, after carefully inquiring into all the circumstances, taking testimony under oath of both parties, will forward a report of their investigation, accompanied by the affidavits, to these headquarters.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN on the 10th inst. issued the following order:

In June 1866, Judges THOMAS H. STRIBLING and W. P. BACON, strong Union men, were elected Judges of the Fourth and Eleventh Judicial Districts in Western Texas by large majorities. The Legislature of the State afterward passed an act approved October 11, 1866, to take effect December 31, 1866, abolishing the Fourth and Eleventh Judicial Districts of the State by consolidation with other districts, thereby creating districts of such extent as to make it impossible to administer justice within them through the courts. The sole object of this act as publicly stated by its advocates, having been to get rid of the before mentioned Judges on account of their political opinions, regardless of the public interests or wishes, said act will be considered as null and void, and the numbers and boundaries of these Judicial Districts as they existed before the passage of the act, restored. Judges THOMAS H. STRIBLING and W. P. BACON will resume the duties of Judges of the districts to which they were respectively elected.

THE Paymaster-General has made the following decision:

A soldier whose enlistment dates between April 1, and July 17, 1864, and who is entitled to receive from the United States a bounty of \$100 and no more, is not excluded from the right to extra bounty under act of July 28, 1866, unless other conditions of law and regulations fail to be met in his case. Such soldier, whose history fulfils the required conditions, may, on discharge by expiration of term of service, have both ordinary and extra bounties, the facts to be set forth on his final papers.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding Department of the Missouri, has issued the following circular:

The following extract of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, informing the Major General Commanding the Department, that Second Lieutenant GUY MORRISON, Tenth U. S. Infantry, has been reported a deserter, is published for the information and guidance of all officers in this command:

"It is reported unofficially that he was seen in St. Paul, Minn., about the last of August, 1866, where he declared his intention of going down the river to New Orleans, and that he was seen taking passage on board a steamer at St. Paul.

"I have the honor to request that you take measures to secure his (Lieutenant MORRISON's) apprehension as a deserter, if possible, should he pass through your command."

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN makes the following remarks on the case of a private soldier who was tried before a General Court-Martial which convened at Baton Rouge, Louisiana:

The evidence shows that the accused was detailed for guard duty while a prisoner, being at the time under the influence of liquor, and apparently as a punishment. This proves a state of affairs most unmilitary and reprehensible. The duties of a sentinel are of the highest, and the office is entitled to the greatest respect. To pursue a course such as appears from the evidence in the case, is to lower the dignity of the office, and is deserving of censure.

In accordance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, recruiting officers of the general service are directed to enlist all the colored men they can get for the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and report by letter to Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON, Superintendent Regimental Recruiting Service, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for instructions.

## THE REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

On Thursday the 13th inst., the yachting season was formally opened by the June Regatta of the New York Yacht Club. The course to be sailed was from a stake-boat off Owl's Head, L. I., to the southwest spit, thence to the lightship about eight miles outside of Sandy Hook, which was turned from east to west, and back again to Owl's Head stake-boat, passing the southwest spit on the return. According to the rules of the club, the contending yachts were allowed to carry sails as follows: Schooners—Mainsail, foresail, jib, flying jib, jib topsail, fore and main gaff-topsails, and main topmast-staysail. Sloops—Mainsail, jib, flying jib, jib-topsail, and gaff-topsail. As the table of allowances of time, adopted at a recent meeting of the club, has placed the larger yachts on a more favorable footing than heretofore, there were an unusually large number of schooners entered for this race. The entries were as follows:

Schooners—*Nautilus*, owned by A. A. Kieckhefer; *Annie*, owned by Shepard Homans; *White Wing*, owned by Franklin Burgess; *Evelyn*, owned by A. Sietlenwerf. Sloops—*Magie*, owned by G. L. Lorillard; *Fleur de Lis*, owned by John S. Dickerson; *Silvie*, owned by E. Dodge; *Widgeon*, owned by Lloyd Phoenix; *Dauntless*, owned by J. G. Bennett, Jr.; *Rambler*, owned by F. Skiddy; *Phantom*, owned by H. G. & C. H. Stebbins; *Palmer*, owned by R. F. Loper; *Vesta*, owned by F. Lorillard, Jr.

The members of the club and their lady friends, together with their invited guests, witnessed the race from the *Armenie*, while the members of the press and the Regatta Committee, consisting of W. W. Shipper, Fletcher Westray, A. M. Knapp, and Alfred W. Craven, the measurer, were on the tug *Chamberlain* at the start, and when the yachts passed the southwest spit and lightship.

Before the start, the yachts were formed in two lines, facing up stream, as the tide was running ebb, all sails being set, with the exception of their jibs and stay sails. The schooners were formed in one line abreast the stake-boat, the *Vesta* being on the east and the *Magie* on the west of the line. The sloops were in rear of the schooners, the *Evelyn* being nearest the stake-boat, and the *Nautilus* furthest from it. Quite a number of yachts and other vessels were also present to witness the start, among which we noticed the fine new schooner *Sappho*, the sloops *Clytie*, *Qui Vive*, *Alice* and *Psyche*, the steam yachts *Jeanie* and *Fritz*, as well as a number of others. These steam yachts, which are not half the size of an ordinary steam launch in the Navy, flitted about like sea gulls, and appeared to afford their owners excellent opportunities of being seen and getting sun-burned, as none of them appeared to be able to carry awnings. The happiest man on board of them, however, appeared to be the stoker, or engineer, who played Jack-in-a-box, first popping up his head and then disappearing down in the engine room, which was about one-half the size of an ordinary man-hole. However, we must not forget to start the yachts. The signal for starting was the lowering of the club flag, which was displayed from the bow of the *Chamberlain*. The sloops got off at 17 minutes past 11, the *Nautilus* being the first to get under way, a light breeze blowing at the time from the southwest. At 31 minutes past 11 the signal was given for the schooners to start, which was promptly obeyed. The *Phantom* was the first to get under way, and was followed quickly by the *Magie*, the *Palmer*, the *Rambler* and the others. The *Dauntless* (formerly *L'Hirondelle*) and the *Vesta* were the last to start, being heavier vessels, and, in fact, owing to the lightness of the wind during the day, there appeared to be little chance for the larger class of yachts from the start, although on two or three occasions the *Dauntless* made a bold push for the front rank. The *Palmer* is a fine looking white yacht, and her owner, Captain Loper, evidently determined to do his proudest to win the prize for schooners.

By the time the schooners were well under way, the sloops were a considerable distance to the windward, the *Phantom* and *Magie* pressing after them with hot haste. The scene here was a very fine one, the lower bay being studded with the various yachts which seemed all but covered by clouds of canvas swelling in the briskening breeze which, if it had lasted, would have made a most exciting race. It was expected that the *Sappho*, which sailed over the course with the others, would have been near the front of the contestants, but she carried away her fore topmast early in the day, and did not show that speed which we are assured she possesses. The yachts passed the southwest spit in the following order: Sloops—*White Wing*, *Nautilus*, *Evelyn*, *Annie*. Schooners—*Phantom*, *Magie*, *Palmer*, *Silvie*, *Rambler*, *Widgeon*, *Dauntless*, *Vesta*, *Fleur de Lis*.

After passing the spit the breeze died away somewhat, and the yachts became closed up together so that it was hard to tell which was first. In passing the *Romer* shoals the *Dauntless* caught a little breeze, and succeeded in gradually creeping ahead of the *Widgeon*. The *Palmer*, although somewhat to the leeward, appeared here to be the leading yacht, and was freely named as the winner. From the shoals, as the wind freshened, the *Chamberlain* carried us swiftly to the lightship, there to await the arrival of the yachts. The breeze was now getting quite stiff, and the ground swell was saddening the countenances and disturbing the stomachs of several ladies and not a few landmen who were on board. The lightship, which is painted red, was gayly decked with flags, and the scene, as the leading yacht approached, was a charming and exciting one. Quite a number of boats had assembled there to witness the approach of the yachts, and as the foremost one came bearing down, even the Dutchmen of the party grew lively, and many were the attempts to name her, each one stoutly affirming it was his favorite. It proved to be the *Phantom*, which came bounding along like a fleet race horse, and looking as pretty as a picture. She was received by the tolling of the bell of the lightship and the cheers of the spectators. As this yacht—admirably handled throughout the race—rounded the lightship, her staysail and tapsails came down as if by magic, only to be set as soon as she filled off on her return course, while just as she went in stays a wave displayed the fine fore foot of the boat, which looked as neat and bewitching as the slipped foot of an elegantly dressed lady as she steps from her carriage to enter some ball-room.

The rest of the yachts rounded the lightship in good

style, but the *Phantom* carried off the undisputed palm. The *Palmer* lost ground in turning, as did also the *Dauntless*, which appeared again to work sluggishly. The *Widgeon* began to send down her staysail and topsails before turning. The *Silvie* turned very prettily, as did also all the sloops which had fallen somewhat in the rear. The *Vesta* and the *Fleur de Lis* were the last boats to turn the lightship. As the yachts were able to lay a course from the lightship to the southwest spit, we were not able to witness their passing this buoy on their return. It was very evident, however, that the *Phantom* was to be the winner, an honor which she well deserved. The quiet manner in which this vessel cuts the water, and the easy way in which the waves close in her wake, speak volumes for her model, which we believe is one of George Steers', and very much resembles that of the *Silvie*.

The yachts passed the stake-boat off Owl's Head in the following order, having made the following time, according to the club allowance:

*Phantom*, 5 h. 40 min.; *Palmer*, 5 h. 56 min.; *Magie*, 5 h. 45 min.; *Dauntless*, 6 h. 8 min.; *Evelyn*, 6 h. 3 min.; *Annie*, 6 h. 9 min.; *Nautilus*, 6 h. 20 min.; *Silvie*, 6 h. 24 min. The time of the *Widgeon*, *Vesta*, *White Wing* and *Fleur de Lis* was not taken.

It was a subject of regret that the yachts had not had more wind, but notwithstanding this, the June regatta was a very good one, the contest for the leadership at the lightship being well worth chronicling as one of the notable events in the annals of yachting and also would make a good subject for a marine artist. The race to Cape May Light-ship is announced for July 11th.

## THE DEATH OF REYNOLDS.

As every incident in connection with the battle of Gettysburg, but more especially with the preliminary battle of Oak Ridge, must be of interest, inasmuch as it was this conflict of July 1, 1863, which assured to the Union Army the position which enabled it to inflict such heavy losses and so decided a defeat upon the Rebels, the following detailed account of the death of Reynolds will be of value to many who had so high an opinion of that able soldier.

General Reynolds was a self-made man; one of those men who, like Luther, only needed education and opportunity to develop their natural force of mind and peculiar ability. Like Luther's father, the General's occupied a subordinate but responsible position in the Cornwall mines. He was born, according to one authority, near Lebanon, Lebanon County, about twenty miles east by north of Harrisburg; according to others in Lancaster, Pa.; entered West Point in 1837; graduated and was commissioned brevet second lieutenant Third Artillery, July, 1841; was made brevet captain, "for gallant and meritorious conduct" at Monterey, in 1846, and brevet major for similar action at Buena Vista, 1847. With this fine record in the Mexican war, he commenced, 14th May, 1861, his distinguished career in the war to put down the Slaveholders' Rebellion, as Lieutenant-Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. For his gallantry in the engagements at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, and Charles City Cross Roads, 1862, he was brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General, U. S. A. On his return from his captivity at Richmond, he received a division, and, in command of the First Army Corps, participated in Burnside's battle of Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he became Major-General U. S. Volunteers, and at Chancellorsville commanded First Army Corps, which was held in reserve. June 12, 1863, he was placed at the head of one wing of Hooker's (afterward Meade's) army, comprising three corps. Leading the advance, he hastened on to Gettysburg, and, with a force estimated at 8,000 men, arrived just in time to support the mounted division under Buford, hard pressed by two Rebel divisions of Hill's corps, over 20,000 strong.

These introductory remarks serve to introduce the following narrative of a very intelligent soldier, or sub-officer, who was attached to Reynolds' staff, was with him when he fell, and had the charge of his remains. The original language has been preserved, except so far as to engraft additional facts to make it clearer to one not conversant with the ground and movements.

The night (June 30th—July 1st) previous to the battle of Oak Ridge, or first day's battle of Gettysburg, Reynolds encamped in the vicinity of ——— tavern, near Marsh Creek, about four or five miles S. W. of Gettysburg. He was then in command of the left wing, composed of the First, Third and Eleventh Corps. The First and Eleventh Corps moved up the west or left bank of the Monocacy, through Mechanicsville, or village, on the pike from Fredericktown or city. The Third Corps, as well as the Twelfth, marched on the road through Middleburg and Taneytown. The Frederick pike, which ends in a country road at Emmetsburg, and the one followed by the Third Corps, came together and then, joined with the Baltimore pike, form the main north street leading into the central square or "diamond" of Gettysburg.

Early on the 1st July A. M., Reynolds pushed on ahead of his troops, probably several miles. When within three miles of Gettysburg, he received a note from Buford apprising him of the advance of the Rebels from Cashtown. Reynolds sent an aide back to Wadsworth, First Division, First Corps, "to close up and come on," and himself pressed on to the front. Within a half-mile of the town he met a frightened citizen on horseback, who, to Reynolds' inquiry of "what the trouble was?" answered that "our cavalry was fighting."

Now, to any one who is unaware of the potent and electric influence exercised in Gettysburg by the arrival of Buford's cavalry division, when all seemed darkest, this reply, that they were "fighting," may seem absurd. But the fact is, the country people and many of the citizens, doubtless, really believed this cavalry division was an army and so reported it; and to think that anything should dare to attack it was something incomprehensible and portentous.

Reynolds, finding the excitement very great in the town, rode out at once to Buford, who had established his line on the western slope of the cultivated swell, a quarter of a mile in front or west of Seminary Ridge, supporting his batteries just in advance of it.

The first discharge—a musket shot—was fired by the



Rebels about 10 A. M., July 1, against Buford's picket line, about a mile in advance of his batteries. This was the opening shot of the great battle of Gettysburg. The Union troops responded with three single shots. At once the skirmish fire opened along the front. As a great portion of Buford's force were mounted riflemen, who fought dismounted, the enemy at first supposed they were opposed by infantry, so that they held back, giving still more time for the First corps to come up. To this scattering fire succeeded heavy and rapid volleys; then the Rebel batteries broke in, calling forth the response of Buford's guns, and it was time for the First corps to arrive.

Having conferred with Buford, Reynolds despatched orders to Sickles, Third corps, and Howard, Eleventh Corps, to press on as fast as possible, and rode back through Gettysburg, on a by street, past fighting John Burns' house, and about half a mile beyond. Meanwhile he ordered his escort to tear down the fences so as to make a free way for his troops to get across the fields to Seminary or Oak Ridge. This was between 10 and 10.30 A. M.

Spectators in the cupola of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Institute, known as the "Seminary," and other adjacent elevated positions, who were watching the advance of the First Corps along the Emmetsburg Road and across the swale, to the left of the town, spoke of it with an enthusiastic admiration which, under the circumstances, it is easy to conceive, since those troops brought with them, as they believed, not only success, but assured rescue. They describe it as something perfectly magnificent, as the lines double-quick across the interval, swept up Oak Ridge, and deployed upon its crest, their bayonets scintillating and flashing back the rays of that bright July morning sun. Ahead, as they dipped into the low ground along Stevens' Run, making the fencibles with the strokes of their flashing axes, bounded the pioneers of the leading brigade, and in their track the panting but ardent thousands of "Boys in blue!"

Heavy and solemn,  
A cloudy column,  
Through the green plain they marching came:  
Swale and ridge spread  
Like a table dread  
For the wild grim dice of the iron game.  
The looks are bent on the rising ground,  
And the heart beats loud with a knelling sound;  
Swift by the breasts that must bear the brunt  
Gallop the general along the front—  
Halt!  
And fettered they stand at the stark command,  
And the warriors silent, halt!

It is the opinion of some who watched that fight, that out of the nettle danger those brave men might have plucked the flower safety and victory had the commander of the corps immediately following in support been as able a soldier as he shines a consistent Christian.

And, then, as Reynolds showed himself on the summit of the Seminary building, the glory of that midsummer day and the occasion seemed actually to invest him with an aureole. The enthusiasm of the speaker who tells this story was earnest and his word painting so vivid it recalled the picture in Tennyson's "Guinevere," in which Arthur is described as "emitted by the lights," and "seeming like the phantom of a giant in the moony vapor," "moving ghost-like to his doom." From that cupola Reynolds having grasped the features of his field of action, descended, mounted, pressed onward into the mid-battle like the hero that he was, and "foremost fighting, fell."

When the First corps formed on Oak Ridge, Robinson's division had the right, resting near the Seminary; Wadsworth's the centre, and Doubleday's the left.

At this time Buford's cavalry, on the right of the Cashtown and Chambersburg road, a little to the right of the Seminary, were retiring in some disorder. Reynolds at once ordered the First brigade, First (Robinson's) division, to cross this road and take position, the right resting on the deep cut of the graded but unfinished railroad from Gettysburg to Waynesborough, the intended prolongation of the Hanover Branch of the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railroad. He also distributed his only battery on both sides of the Cashtown road. Reynolds' "troops had to form under a heavy artillery fire, and had no sooner got into line than the enemy advanced his infantry." Reynolds ordered his troops to move forward "to the top of the ridge and lie down. As they advanced the enemy advanced up the other side of the ridge, and both lines met near the top. The action had now commenced in real earnest." The ridge here referred to is about three quarters of a mile this side of Willoughby's Run (which flows almost parallel to Seminary Ridge), and is the same on which Buford had originally established his batteries.

Reynolds now rode along the rear of the Union line toward a tongue of woods, which shoots up from the main woods on Willoughby's Run. These woods were filled with Rebel sharpshooters. As Reynolds "rode along he saw the enemy advancing through the woods, facing the Cashtown road. The General saw at a glance that something desperate must be done, or our troops would be entirely flanked, as there was a regiment coming down from the Seminary, which stands a little to the north and right rear of these woods. This was the Nineteenth Indiana, belonging to —'s brigade, on the left of the Cashtown road, but had by some means got in the rear. Reynolds ordered it to 'Forward into line!' at a double-quick, and charge into the woods—leading the charge in person." How much this promptness and tactical energy resembled that of another noble son of Pennsylvania—the Revolutionary General Wayne, of Stony Point fame, at Green Spring (sometimes styled the action at Jamestown Ford), Va., July 6, 1781.

"This regiment (Nineteenth Indiana) charged into the woods nobly, but the enemy were too strong, and they had to give way to the right." The Rebels were Archer's (of Maryland) Brigade, which was subsequently flanked in turn by Meredith's "Iron Brigade," and lost many prisoners. "The enemy still pushed on, and were not more than sixty paces from where the General (Reynolds) was. Minie balls were flying thick. The General turned to look toward the Seminary (I suppose to see if other troops were coming on). As he did so, a Minie ball struck him in the back of the neck (or head), and he fell from his horse (to all intents) dead. He never spoke a word or

moved a muscle (except to gasp spasmodically, as will be seen) after he was struck. I have seen many killed in action, but never saw a ball do its work so instantly as did the ball which struck General Reynolds, a man who knew not what fear or danger was—in a word, was one of our very best generals. Wherever the fight raged the fiercest, there the General was sure to be found. His undaunted courage always inspired the men with more energy and courage. He would never order a body of troops where he had not been himself, or where he would not dare to go. The last words the General spoke were 'Forward, men, forward, for God's sake, and drive those fellows out of those woods,' meaning the enemy. When the General fell, the only persons who were with him were Captains Mitchell and Baird and myself (the person quoted herein, his Orderly, Charles H. Veil). When he fell, we sprang from our horses. The General fell on his left side. I turned him on his back and glanced over him, but could see no wound, except a bruise above his left eye. We were under the impression that he was only stunned. This was all done at a glance."

Veil then raised the General, and, with the assistance of the two captains, bore the General out of the woods toward the Seminary. Here the captains, Mitchell and Baird, left to carry the intelligence of their General's death to the officers next in command. Veil, with the help of several orderlies who came up, bore the body on across an open field toward the Seminary, uncertain whither to convey it, as the enemy appeared to be coming in both on the right and on the left. In crossing this field, Reynolds gasped a little, and Veil thought he was coming to his senses. He adds: "We stopped a moment, and I gave him a drop of water from a canteen, but he would not drink. It was his last struggle. I have often wondered why it was that the wound did not bleed." (It bled internally, if at all.) At the Seminary, Veil first discovered the wound in the back of the head, and became satisfied Reynolds was dead. As no coffin could be procured, the body was placed in a marble cutter's box. This was too short, so that it was necessary to knock one end out. In this rude shell, the body of a hero was conveyed to Taneytown, and thence to Union Bridge, three miles from Middleburg, where the Westminster Branch Railroad comes in from Baltimore, a road which our Army, advancing to Gettysburg, struck without anybody in it seeming to know of its existence. This railroad was of great service for the transport of supplies to the Army, and of casualties from it after the battle, as it was only ten to fifteen miles from the Round Tops and hospitals on the left of our line. From this point the corpse was taken to Lancaster and there buried. Had Reynolds "lived, the enemy would not have returned to Virginia as safe as they did," is the opinion of more than the parties from whom many particulars have been derived.

ANCHOR.

## ARMY AND NAVY SONG.

(Dedicated to the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.)

AIR—Wedding of Ballyporeen.

HURRAH FOR THE UNION, AND GOD FOR THE RIGHT!

Aye! give me the man who is gallant and true,  
Who stands to his colors, the Red, White and Blue,  
Alike well prepared to spread canvas or reef—  
Whatever his station, whoever his chief.

A patriot, yet not uproarious,  
A warrior, never vainglorious,  
In duty and zeal meritorious,  
His crest is the badge of the free.

A freeman, he votes for the man of his choice,  
But calmly submits to the national voice.  
Conditional loyalty, false and untoward,  
He hates as the mask of a traitor or coward.  
In body and soul fit for action,  
Despising the Copperhead faction,  
Of native or foreign extraction,  
He honors the powers that be.

In war, or in peace, in high fortune or low,  
To friends ever steadfast, his face to the foe;  
His motto is upward and onward, his name  
Is a record of honor, a lodestar of fame.  
He praises and thanks and adores Him,  
Whose guardianship, ever before him,  
Conducts the good flag that waves o'er him,  
In triumph on land and on sea.

Ye soldiers and sailors, stout-hearted and bold,  
Remember the cause you have sworn to uphold;  
Then up with your Star-Spangled Banner of light—  
Hurrah for the Union, and God for the right!  
Now fill to the fathers and mothers,  
Wives, sweethearts, and sisters and brothers  
Of soldiers, and sailors, and others,  
A bumper with cheers three times three!

SENNOIA RUBEX,

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., 1867.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

We have received the following order from the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, making the JOURNAL the official organ of the Order. We shall be glad to receive, from the various commanderies, any communications of interest to the Order:

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF,  
M. O. L. L. U. S.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 5, 1867.

Ordered, That the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be and is hereby appointed the official organ of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. It will be recognized accordingly.

[Extract from the minutes.]

Major-General GEORGE CADWALADER,  
Acting Commander-in-Chief.

Attest: SAM. B. WYLLIE MITCHELL, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. V., Acting Recorder-in-Chief.

## AMENITIES OF ARMY LIFE.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London journal, writing from the French camp at Chalons, gives an interesting account of the every-day tent-life of the soldiers. Although the men had been in camp but a few days, already in the rear of every regiment gardens had been made and planted with lettuce and other rapidly-growing plants. Of course the soldier had an eye to palpable additions to the regulation soup the almost black but well-baked bread and the "portion" of *vin ordinaire* which make up the daily meals of the French army. But it is noticeable that wherever French soldiers are in camp long enough, in addition to the vegetable gardens, flowerbeds appear as if by magic in front of nearly every tent. The pensioners of the *Invalides* in Paris have covered the few hundred feet of land about the hospital with little flower-gardens, and this passion for flowers is characteristic of French soldier-life.

We do not remember that tourists or correspondents have noted this passion for flowers as a peculiarity of British soldiers. It has been remarked that the Englishman carries England with him wherever he goes. In India he must have Alsop's ale and Cheshire cheese. The English soldier, even when placed for months at one station in a foreign country, seems to have no idea of producing either pleasure or more material comfort from the ground on which his camp is fixed; but after the day's duties and drills are over, he sits in front of his tent and grumbles at the hard beef put up at Chatham perhaps two years ago, and never thinks of adding something by his own efforts to the regulation "grub." The French soldier, on the other hand, with his flowers and parsley and lettuce, converts the same "grub" into a butterfly.

Our own soldiers are more nearly like the French in their passion for beautifying their camps, improving and adding to the regulation rations, and generally softening the rigors of army life. During the late war, whenever regiments were in camp if only for a few days, the adjacent woods were made to contribute shrubs and young trees which speedily lined the lanes between the rows of tents, and these lanes became streets, bearing the names of Elm, Beach, Chestnut, and so on, reminding the soldiers of similarly named streets at home; while in comparatively permanent camps, like those of the army of the Potomac, and the "armies of occupation" for long periods, in the vicinity of New Orleans and other southern cities, vegetable gardens were marked and profitable camp surroundings. Even in Winter, and especially at Christmas time, the Union Army camps became groves of transplanted evergreens, and everywhere our soldiers seemed to carry something of home and home feelings and influences with them.

To be sure, our volunteer armies were exceptional in their composition to any other army in the world. Thousands of young men left the best positions in society and the most refined homes to enlist as privates, and their tastes and habits permeated whole regiments. It would be absurd to say that these young men were not in turn affected by contact with less refined and rougher comrades, and by the inevitable influences of camp and army life. But that there was, on the whole, a favorable compromise between the good and evil of such associations is manifest in the fact that after four years of warfare nearly half a million of disbanded soldiers were distributed through the country with no perceptible disturbance of what is called the surface of society. We do not believe this could have happened in any other country, and by and by, when the memory of great battles is less fresh, we shall appreciate this marked feature as perhaps the most extraordinary incident of the whole war.

Rigorous conscription, covering all classes, makes the French army an approach to our own volunteers in point of general intelligence. We have lately noted in our Foreign Gossip that French soldiers had lectured on astronomy and similar subjects in villages near which they happened to be stationed. The French soldier, too, beside endeavoring to add to his "creature comforts," provides for the largest possible amount of amusement. This recalls an incident of our almost forgotten Mexican war. When General Taylor's little army of occupation lay at Corpus Christi nearly eighteen months, the soldiers built bowling allies and billiard rooms and put up a large theatre, sending to New Orleans for actors, while the soldiers themselves painted the scenery and filled the subordinate parts. This theatre became a church on Sundays, and at intervals a lyceum hall for lectures from officers and soldiers, and schools and debating clubs were common in that army. Many a soldier learned to read and write during the period previous to crossing the Rio Grande, thus making profitable the protracted delay which otherwise would have been a rusting rest.

The increase in what is now our Regular Army will make these pleasant and profitable features more noticeable. That they obtain to some extent in the British army is true, but the pleasures, amusements and added table-comforts are mainly among the officers. There is, too, a wider gulf between officers and soldiers in the British army—where the relation is like that between the employer and the employed, or the squire and the laborer—than there is in the French and American armies. English journals, like the *Spectator*, are noticing this, and are suggesting ways, not to lower officers, but to raise the men; "to make it honorable to be a soldier as well as an officer; to realize in a degree Sir Charles Napier's splendid paradox, 'every soldier is of necessity a gentleman.'"

These thoughts are timely, in view of the fact that our rapidly-increasing military schools, and the proposition to make military tactics a part of the course in all our colleges, are diffusing a military spirit throughout the country. The demand now for a large standing army will make a soldier's life the permanent business of many respectable and well-educated young men. Theoretically, every French soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack, and practically, the history of the past five years is proof that an American private may rise to be a brigadier or a major-general, and it has shown conclusively that the army need not be the "Texas of professions;" but that it is capable of being a respectable as well as necessary adjunct to the nation.—*Evening Post*.

COMPANY L, Eighth Cavalry, has been assigned to the Department of California, for duty in Arizona.



## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JUNE 10, 1867.

JUNE 10.—Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Quartermaster.

Permission to delay reporting until June 15, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George H. Wright, Seventh U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which time he will join his regiment at St. Augustine, Florida.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), in Special Orders No. 39, May 2, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

First Lieutenant James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer, accordingly.

JUNE 11.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Charles W. Keyes, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Washington, D. C.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Campbell, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain W. W. Mitchell, Second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 48, May 20, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Hartsuff, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Fifth Military District, and will report to the President of the Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion. On the completion of his examination, he will report by letter to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

Brevet Major W. H. Torwood, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the President of the Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion. On the completion of his examination, he will report in person to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 54, May 28, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, as directed Second Lieutenant E. G. Manning, Fifth U. S. Infantry, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty, is hereby granted him for thirty days.

The telegraphic order of the 10th inst., from this office, directing Second Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, to report to the Commanding General Department of the Cumberland for orders, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A., will make an inspection of the recruiting rendezvous of the general service at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and vicinity, under the direction of Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to whom he will report by letter for instructions. On the completion of this duty, he will return to his proper station.

The following transfers in the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant J. F. Cluley, from Company C to Company H; First Lieutenant Thomas E. Lawson, from Company H to Company C. The officers thus transferred will join their proper companies without delay.

First Lieutenant Henry M. Benson, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby transferred from Company A to Company C, and will report to the commanding officer of his proper company without delay.

JUNE 12.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Colonel N. H. Davis, Assistant Inspector-General, for six months; Brevet Major John H. Page, Third U. S. Infantry, for four months, not to take effect until after his company is joined by its first lieutenant. Permission to go beyond sea is granted by the Secretary of War.

Permission to delay thirty days in joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles B. Hinton, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to New York City. On his arrival at that place, he will report by letter to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

The absence of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Norman J. Hall, U. S. Army (retired), deceased, from his station, Boston, Mass., from the 11th of May, 1867, to the date of his death, is, under the circumstances, hereby authorized.

Permission to delay thirty days in joining his company is hereby granted Brevet Major J. B. Rawles, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant J. C. Castle, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 83, June 6, 1867, from post, Petersburg, Va., is hereby extended ten days.

Second Lieutenant Franklin E. Town, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, will report to Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., for assignment to temporary duty.

Second Lieutenant John J. O'Brien, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Department of Washington.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Hopwood, Tenth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

The telegraphic order of the 11th inst., from this office, authorizing the Commanding General Department of the South to retain Captain J. W. Clous, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, for sixty days, is hereby confirmed.

The following assignment of medical officers, recently appointed, is hereby made: Assistant Surgeon J. H. Bartholf, Assistant Surgeon George S. Rose, will report by

letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, First Military District, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon A. C. Girard will report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Second Military District, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon Benjamin B. Wilson will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Fourth Military District, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon H. McL. Cronkhite will report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerber will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, Assistant Surgeon Thomas Azpell, Assistant Surgeon Calvin De Witt, Assistant Surgeon F. L. B. Monroe, Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of the East, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon George H. Gunn will report to the Post Surgeon at the Recruiting Depot, Carlisle Barracks, Penn., for duty at that depot. Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale will report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. Sloan, Chief Medical Officer, New York City, for duty with recruiting rendezvous in that city, and to accompany the first detachment of recruits to the Military Division of the Pacific, and on arrival at San Francisco to report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of California, for assignment to duty in that Department. Assistant Surgeon Richard Powell will report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. Sloan, Chief Medical Officer, New York City, for duty with recruiting rendezvous in that city, and to accompany the first detachment of recruits to the Military Division of the Pacific, and on his arrival at San Francisco to report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director of that Department for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon A. D. Wilson will report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. Sloan, Chief Medical Officer, New York City, for duty with recruiting rendezvous in that city. Assistant Surgeon T. E. Wilcox will report to the Post Surgeon at the Recruiting Depot, Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty at that depot.

JUNE 13.—At the expiration of the leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Wilkins, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 24, May 17, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, he is hereby authorized to delay joining his station for thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 280, May 31, 1867, from this office, as assigned Post Chaplain Charles Cole to duty at Fort Sanders, Dakota Territory, and directed him to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding officer accordingly, is hereby so amended as to assign him to duty at Fort Craig, New Mexico.

The following assignment of medical officers, recently appointed, is hereby made: Assistant Surgeon C. Warfield, to report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, to report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Fourth Military District, for assignment to duty.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will forward, under proper charge, all disposable recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps, U. S. A., now at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for assignment to the Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), and those at Newport Barracks, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., for assignment to the Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

JUNE 14.—The following named Post Chaplains are relieved from duty at the posts at which they are at present serving, and will report for duty in person, without delay, to the commanding officers of the posts set opposite their respective names: Charles Reynolds, Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory; Charles M. Blake, Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory; Thomas B. Van Horne, Fort Mason, Texas; J. A. M. La Tourrette, Fort Bayard, New Mexico; M. Harris, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory; John Burk, Fort Garland, Colorado Territory; Alvan G. White, Fort Dodge, Kansas; Osgood E. Herrick, Fort Jefferson, Florida; John F. Fish, Fort Rice, Dakota Territory; A. A. Reese, Fort McPherson, Nebraska; Joshua Sweet, Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory; E. G. Gear, Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory; Francis Springer, Fort Harker, Kansas; J. O. Raynor, Fort Grant, Arizona Territory; Joseph Hurlbut, Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory; John McCarty, Camp Cooke, Montana Territory; J. L. Elliott, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; Daniel Kendig, Fort Boise, Idaho Territory.

The following assignment of medical officers, recently appointed, is hereby made: Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizman, to report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Fourth Military District, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, to report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Greenville, La.

JUNE 16.—The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant W. H. McMinn, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 282, June 1, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Camp, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Sedgwick, C. T., and will report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Dawes, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 93, June 6, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Lakes, is hereby extended forty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PURSUANT to authority from the War Department, the same allowance of fuel will be issued at the post of Fort Delaware, Delaware, for the month of May, as is allowed in regulations for the month of April.

## REGATTA OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn, a young association and the second of this kind formed in that city, held its second annual regatta on Tuesday, June 18th. Sixteen boats entered for the race, and all but the *Leopard*, second class, were in line in Gowanus Bay. They formed two lines, the second class to the south, and the smaller yachts to windward. Their names and relative positions were as follows, beginning at the windward end of the lines:

*Harry Schell*, owned by H. Seymour Schell; *Jess*, H. W. Hubbell, Jr.; *Amelia*, H. A. Gauge; *Hector*, Wm. Post; *Carrie*, J. B. Maxwell; *Martha*, Vice-Commodore Braskel; *Leopard*, J. C. Fowler; *Salus*, H. C. Walton.

In the second row were the larger, or first-class, sloops as follows:

*Galatea*, owned by G. H. Graniss; *Lois*, Commodore Lyman; *Dolphin*, J. R. Walker; *Agnes*, Edward Harvey; *Psyche*, Fitch Taylor; *Alarm*, T. W. Sheridau; *White Wing*, Shepard Homans; *Addie V.*, William Voorhies.

The start was made by the second class yachts at 12:42, and by the first class one minute later. The wind was southeast, and a fair stiff breeze. The *Martha*, second class, took the lead, pressed by the *Salus*. Of the first class, the *Agnes* led off, followed by the *Addie V.* and the *White Wing*. The *Addie* quickly reached and passed the *Agnes*. The first class boats all spread gaff-topsails and jib-topsails, and led the race, though the *Martha* pressed hard upon the leader, *Addie V.*, and at the first tack seemed, from the deck of the steamer, to come up with her.

The first tack was made off Vanderbilt's Landing, and the second in the Narrows. It began to be evident now that the chief struggle was to be between the *Addie V.*, leading, and the *White Wing*, which was half a mile astern. The former is a new vessel, built by Mr. Lennox, of Brooklyn, and has fine clean lines. The *White Wing* is well known as the boat which has carried the flag of the New York Club farther north than any other vessel, having made a visit to Labrador. She is wider and deeper, and about twice the tonnage of her competitor, though she spreads only the same amount of sail. On the third tack, under Fort Richmond, the *White Wing* managed to pull ahead of the *Addie V.*, and for awhile led her by half a mile. She lost this advantage, however, in a subsequent tack, when the *Addie* had the right of way, and crossing the *White Wing's* bows, compelled her to luff, losing considerable time. The *Addie* kept her advantage throughout the remainder of the race.

Out on the west bank the breeze freshened suddenly, and the *Hector* capsized. The *Dolphin*, which was near by, ran up to her aid, and gave up the race. The *Martha*, too, which was leading her class, sprung her bowsprit, and had to lower her jib and put back. The little yachts looked fragile with their huge spread of canvas under the dark clouds, and in a wind strong enough to whiten the water with caps. The *Psyche* put back, and the *Amelia* too. Six boats—the *Addie V.*, *White Wing*, *Agnes* and *Alarm*, of the first class, and the *Carrie* and *Salus* of the second class, had the race all to themselves. The time of turning the Spit was variously taken; and, as there is no agreement in the daily press we will give the data taken by our own reporter, which we find upon inquiry to be nearer the truth than any other we have seen. The time we give is that occupied in making the run:

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
<i>Addie V.</i> .....	2	07	25
<i>White Wing</i> .....	2	08	—
<i>Agnes</i> .....	2	09	—
<i>Alarm</i> .....	3	23	40

The *Addie* was so closely followed by the other yachts that she was compelled to keep on the wind, after turning to avoid fouling the *Agnes*. Immediately after the Spit was turned the club steamer started back, and the time of the second-class yachts could not be taken with much accuracy, but was as follows as near as we could make out:

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
<i>Carrie</i> .....	2	22	40
<i>Salus</i> .....	2	25	08

On the return there was a close stem-on race between the *Addie V.*, *White Wing* and *Agnes*, the first-named leading all the way. The stake-boat was rounded in the following time:

FIRST CLASS.			
	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
<i>Addie V.</i> .....	3	47	27
<i>White Wing</i> .....	3	54	38
<i>Agnes</i> .....	3	54	50
<i>Alarm</i> .....	4	17	22

SECOND CLASS.			
	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
<i>Salus</i> .....	4	23	04
<i>Carrie</i> .....	4	26	44

The time given is that occupied in the race. The competitors were all sloops. The Atlantic Club have adopted a new basis of allowances, of which we may have something to say in future. By these rules, as the *Addie V.* had to give time to the *Agnes*, the latter was declared the winner by 40 seconds. In the second class, the *Salus* had to give time to the *Carrie*, and the latter, therefore, won the prize by 2 minutes 10 seconds. The return was marred by an accident to the *White Wing*, which, though slight, was of importance in so close a contest. She unshipped her gaff, which compelled her to make a wide detour to round the stake-boat, and increased the nominal time very materially. The yachts were mostly well sailed, and the race was extremely creditable to the club.

The following is a list of officers reporting at the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District for the week ending June 14, 1867: June 10—A. P. Morrow, Major, joining regiment; June 11—E. Crawford, Second Lieutenant, joining regiment; June 11—William Fletcher, Captain Twentieth Infantry, Quartermaster duty; June 11—D. I. Wheeler, First Lieutenant First Artillery, en route to Battery I; June 12—John I. Dillenback, First Lieutenant First Artillery, en route to Battery G; June 13—F. T. Bennett, Captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, joining regiment; June 13—John J. Hoff, Captain Twentieth Infantry, Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence duty; June 13—D. W. Porter, Captain and Acting Quartermaster, reporting for duty.



## WEST POINT.

THE annual examination of the cadets at the West Point Military Academy was brought to a close this week, and the corps has gone into camp on the plain in the vicinity of Fort Clinton. On Friday night of last week, in accordance with a time-honored custom, a grand hop was given to the first or graduating class by the members of the second class, who have now become the seniors of the Academy. These hops are favorite entertainments with the cadets as well as their friends, who attended the one last week in even larger numbers than usual. The academic building, which the cadets are allowed to use on these occasions, is admirably suited for the purpose, as it furnishes ample room for promenading as well as for dancing. The assemblage on last Friday was as brilliant as it was numerous, representing as it did the wealth and beauty of the country, for many of our best families make West Point their place of Summer resort. It is not surprising, therefore, that sixteen of the members of the graduating class are already engaged and shortly to be married.

The rooms set apart for dancing were the large room at the northern end of the hall, and the Fencing Academy immediately under it, the latter place being used for dancing the German cotillon, of which Cadet Lieutenant F. A. Mahan was the leader. The hall, which runs the entire length of the building, gave ample space for promenading, while the section rooms on either side and the Mineralogical Department at the southern end afforded ample sitting room for those couples who were disposed to chat or indulge in a quiet flirtation. Of this latter class of persons there was quite a large number, so that windows whence they could look at the moon were in great demand, and were sure not to remain long vacant. Cadets Loyall Farragut, James B. Mackall, and J. Campbell Morrison were the managers of the ball, and also had charge of the decorations, which were chaste and simple, consisting chiefly in the tasteful draping of the walls and pillars of the dancing halls with the National colors. As might be expected, the cadets were in their glory, and the wearers of gray coats and bell buttons ruled the hour. However, although the ladies were monopolized by the cadets, it was done in such a pleasant and gentlemanly manner, that even the wall flowers appeared contented and happy. The music, which was furnished by the Post Band, was all that could be desired, and we noticed that the leader has set to music many of the favorite tunes of the cadets, to whom the gallop "Meet me in the lane," for instance, cannot fail to recall many pleasant reminiscences.

The German was composed of some thirty couples, and was danced from half-past eleven to two o'clock, the leader, Cadet Mahan showing his ability to lead a dance as well as command a platoon. The hop was kept up until three o'clock, and was a grand success throughout. In speaking of the hop, we cannot help telling of a practical joke which occurred in connection with it. It appears that an officer stationed in Philadelphia telegraphed to a friend at the Point, asking when the graduating hop would take place. He received in reply a telegram, which, being printed by House's machine, was some yards in length, and read as follows:

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11th.

—, Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia:

The examination of the first class commenced on the 3d day of June, and thus far has progressed satisfactorily to all. The Board of Visitors say they are more than pleased; one of them has been heard to say that he is happy. General Grant was here two days. He liked it, X— liked it, and so do we all. The second class Corps of Cadets contemplate honoring their recent superiors in office and rank with a grand ball here, denominated a hop, and several of them have been charged with the pleasing duty of making the necessary arrangements. In behalf of these gentlemen, I have the honor to respectfully inform you that on Friday night, at 8 of the clock, we shall expect you. Full dress steel pen or epaulets. Bring your own clothing—none to lend here. X and Y.

[Steel pen means citizens' dress coat.—Ed.]

The charge for this interesting message was seven dollars and a half, and the operator at Philadelphia was instructed not to send a reply unless it was prepaid.

On Saturday General Grant arrived at the Point, accompanied by Brigadier-General Dent of his staff, and was saluted by the firing of fifteen guns from Battery Knox. In the afternoon of this day, at parade, the standing of the graduating class, according to general merit for the four years' course, was announced to be as follows:

## CLASS OF 1867.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| *1. Ruffner,         | 32. Pratt,        |
| *2. Mallory,         | 33. Capron,       |
| *3. Sears,           | 34. Wallen,       |
| *4. Turtle,          | 35. Cranston,     |
| *5. Griffith,        | 36. Schenck,      |
| 6. Rogers, W. E.,    | 37. Wood, O. E.,  |
| 7. Haupt,            | 38. Merriman,     |
| 8. Greer,            | 39. Curtis,       |
| 9. Maguire,          | 40. Garretson,    |
| 10. Putman,          | 41. Almy,         |
| 11. Mahan,           | 42. Sartli,       |
| 12. Powell,          | 43. Howe,         |
| 13. Hinman,          | 44. Dames,        |
| 14. Reynolds,        | 45. Howe,         |
| 15. Shaler,          | 46. Wager,        |
| 16. Heintzelman,     | 47. Crawford,     |
| 17. Davis, J. M. K., | 48. Davis, E.,    |
| 18. Miller, C. P.,   | 49. Lee,          |
| 19. Eckhart,         | 50. Moss,         |
| 20. Lomia,           | 51. Remak,        |
| 21. Bell,            | 52. Jones, H. M., |
| 22. Rogers, H. M.,   | 53. Godfrey,      |
| 23. Barber,          | 54. Roe, W. J.,   |
| 24. Johnson, J. M.,  | 55. Wolcott,      |
| 25. McClellan,       | 56. Campbell,     |
| 26. Thornburgh,      | 57. Cotton,       |
| 27. Murphy,          | 58. Chester,      |
| 28. Jones, S. R.,    | 59. Cradlebaugh,  |
| 29. Richmond,        | 60. McCallum,     |
| 30. Orwood, H. B.,   | 61. Boyd,         |
| 31. Bassel,          | 62. Adams,        |

G. Gifford.

NOTE.—Names marked thus \* are to be attached to the next Army Register, in conformity with a regulation for the government of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

This is one of the largest classes which has graduated for some time, and, as will be seen from their record which we publish elsewhere, several of them have been in the United States service. The diplomas were presented to the class on Monday the 17th inst. by General Grant, and an address was also delivered to the graduates by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., who is, by the by, a graduate of the Academy.

At the dismissal of the evening parade on Monday, all the members of the graduating class stepped out of their positions in the ranks into the line of company officers, with whom they advanced to salute their commanding officer, which act formed the closing scene in their career as cadets. The following is a copy of the text of Special Orders No. 72, dated June 17th, which relieved the graduating class from further duty at the Academy:

I. After turning in all public property in their possession and concluding a settlement of their accounts with the Treasurer, the graduating class will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy tomorrow morning at reveille, and granted leave of absence till the 30th day of September next.

II. The appointments heretofore existing in the battalion of cadets are hereby revoked, and the following arrangement will take effect at reveille tomorrow morning:

To be Captains—Cadets Clark, W. P. Dennison, D. S. Knight and Barnett.

To be Lieutenant and Adjutant—Cadet Dahlgren.

To be Lieutenant and Quartermaster—Cadet Savage.

To be Lieutenants—Cadets Hoxie, Mackall, Whipple, Bass, Morrison, Fochet, Thompson, Hoskins, Roe, C. F. Rodman, Farragut and Willard.

To be Sergeant-Major—Cadet Rockwell, L. H.

To be Quartermaster's Sergeant—Cadet Price, P. H.

To be Sergeants—Cadets Bergland, Fitzsimmons, Taylor, Augur, Perrine, Durall, Rye, Smith, W. F. Carter, Tillman, Bourke, Robinson, Lindsey, Thomas and Osgood.

To be Corporals—Cadets Homer, Chaplin, Tibbits, Woods, Quinan, Weir, Stevens, Reed, Edgerly, McCauley, Bornus, Olmstead, Fontain, Charlton, Chaplin, Smith, S. Rockwell, Hein, Postley and Spaulding.

The foregoing appointments will undergo a revision, based upon soldier-like performance of duty and exemplary deportment, at the close of the ensuing encampment.

III. Cadets Sears, Mahan, Maguire and Rogers, W. E., of the graduating class, are hereby detailed for duty during the ensuing encampment, and are granted leave of absence from reveille tomorrow morning until the 5th proximo, on which date they will report in person to the Superintendent-nt.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

LIEUTENANT-Commander Gherardi has been ordered to take charge of the Navigation and Equipment Depot at Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN George F. Emmons, commanding the *Ossipee*, reports his arrival at Callao, Peru, from Valparaiso, on the 16th of May. All on board were well. The *Nyack* and *Fredonia* were at Callao.

THE French steam frigate *Themis* arrived at the port of New York on Wednesday, the 19th inst. After casting anchor she saluted the French frigate *Jean Bart*, the U. S. steamer *Franklin*, and the fort on Governor's Island.

THE *Dunderberg* is having her coal taken out to get at a leak which has been discovered aft. She cannot be placed in the dry-dock, for, strange to say, there is no dock in this country on which she can be placed. This was not known until after she was built.

THE revenue steamers *Kankakee*, *Ashuelot* and *Kewanee* were sold on Wednesday, in New York by Messrs. Lawrence and Foulke. Mr. J. S. Fuller bought the first for \$28,600, Messrs. Wetmore & Cryder, the second for \$28,300, and the third was bid in at \$20,000.

REAR-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take command of the Asiatic Squadron. The *Piscataqua* has been designated as his flag-ship. She is now fitting out at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and will probably be ready for sea in about two months.

THE U. S. storeship *Onward*, sailed from New York on the 17th instant for the Asiatic squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Girard, commanding; Paymaster, Wm. N. Watmough; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, William L. Wheeler; Acting Master, Zera L. Tanner; Acting Ensigns, John Gunn, J. J. Kelleher, Samuel Gordon, Charles Hall; Midshipmen, Frederick H. Paine, James W. Cowie; Captain's Clerk, William J. Oliphant; Paymaster's Clerk, S. M. Coleman.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.—Naval matters at this station are exceedingly quiet. The *Portsmouth* is still at the Yard all ready for sea. The midshipmen for the *Minnesota*, forty-nine in number, are to report on the 1st of July for duty at the New York Navy-yard. The *Saratoga* will go into commission about the 21st of July. Commander C. H. Cushman, in charge of the equipment department at this yard, is spoken of as the officer who will take out the *Onondaga* to France. The *Massachusetts*, Acting Master Holby in command, is having her boilers repaired and taking in coal preparatory to sailing for the Gulf Squadron it is supposed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., NAVY-YARD.—Workmen are still busy on the *Piscataqua*. It is rumored that she is to be the flag-ship of the East India Squadron. The *Minnesota* is nearly ready for sea; she will probably leave here for New York the latter part of this week. Forty-eight midshipmen of the graduating class have been ordered to report on board of her at New York July 1st. The *Susquehanna*, Captain Fairfax, sailed from this yard June 15th. She will proceed to Hampton Roads and hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral Palmer. Great activity prevails in all departments of the Yard. Acting Boatswain William P. Burke has reported for duty in charge of rigging loft.

BREVET Colonel John D. O'Connell, Major Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 55, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, on the recommendation of his regimental commander has been ordered to proceed without delay to Houston, Texas, and take command of the post, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Pease, Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, who, upon being so relieved, will join his company there stationed for duty.

SECOND Lieutenant W. H. H. Crowell, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer, Post of Brenham, Texas.

## PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

The steamer *Palos*, which is stationed at the Boston Navy-yard, and which has on board an apparatus for the generation of steam by the use of petroleum instead of coal, made a trial trip on the 14th inst. The following is an account of the trial:

The *Palos* left her dock at the Navy-yard at ten minutes before eleven o'clock, and returned to it shortly before one. Two minutes after her start she was well under way, and going at the rate of ten knots an hour. When she had been out fifteen minutes it was found that she was moving through the water at the rate of over eleven and a half miles an hour, and was gaining steadily, with thirty-eight pounds of steam, having started with 35 pounds. This fact caused considerable surprise on board when it was shown that, under the coal-as-fuel system, upon its first trial trip when the vessel was new, its best time was only eight knots an hour, and that it had not made better time than eight and a half since until now. It was further clearly demonstrated that the *Palos* was in very poor trim—that her bow stood up from the water, and her stern was planted down; that she dragged dead water, and in several other respects was not all right, and therefore that the rate of speed under the circumstances was rather extraordinary.

The vessel went down the harbor past the forts and the islands, and out to sea a short distance beyond Boston Light, and then returned by a somewhat circuitous route. The first forty-eight minutes she made over eleven and a half miles, and ran upon the entire trip twenty-five miles in one hour and fifty-five minutes.

The *Palos* is a small gunboat, and formerly used four coal fires, and had a crew of twenty firemen and coal-passers. With the petroleum apparatus she requires a crew of only three men, as the supply of fuel is easily regulated, and no cinders or ashes are made. The petroleum is supplied from two large iron tanks placed on deck, each tank having a glass gauge at its side to indicate the height of the petroleum, and a vent pipe upon the top to permit the escape of vapor. From these tanks the petroleum is conducted by half-inch pipes to the boiler furnaces. It there drops into iron retorts, heated by boilers placed beneath them, and is instantly vaporized. This vapor, in burning, is mixed with steam, decomposed by passing through pipes partially filled with iron filings, and with oxygen supplied by atmospheric air forced in by a common air-pump. The heat thus generated is intense; and it is a noticeable fact that the combustion is so perfect that no smoke is perceptible. A diminution of the supply of air or steam at once creates a smoke. Her engine is about 350 horse-power.

This initial voyage will be followed by several others, so as to completely test the invention. Should it be found to be all that it promises, undoubtedly it will create a revolution in the manner of propelling steamers and locomotives, and such machines. The advantages of petroleum as fuel over coal are apparent.

THE following assignments of medical officers recently appointed have been made: Assistant Surgeons J. H. Bartholf and George S. Rose to duty in the First Military District; Assistant Surgeon A. C. Girard to duty in the Second Military District; Assistant Surgeons Benjamin B. Wilson and A. A. Yeomans to duty in the Fourth Military District; Assistant Surgeons H. McL. Cronkrite, E. A. Koerper and C. Warfield to duty in the Fifth Military District; Assistant Surgeons R. M. O'Reilly, Thomas F. Aspell, Calvin De Witt, F. LeB. Monroe and B. F. Pope to duty in the Department of the East; Assistant Surgeon George H. Gunn to duty at the recruiting depot, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale will report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. Sloan, Chief Medical Officer, New York City, for duty with recruiting rendezvous in that city, and to accompany the first detachment of recruits to the Military Division of the Pacific, and, on arrival at San Francisco, to report for duty in the Department of California; Assistant Surgeon Richard Powell will report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. Sloan, Chief Medical Officer, New York City, for duty with recruiting rendezvous in that city, and to accompany the first detachment of recruits to the Military Division of the Pacific, and, on his arrival at San Francisco, to repair to the Department of the Columbia for duty in that Department; Assistant Surgeon A. D. Wilson to duty with recruiting rendezvous, New York City; Assistant Surgeon T. E. Wilcox to duty at the recruiting depot, Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon P. B. Brown, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters, District of Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 55, current series, Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report in person to Brevet Major-General E. Hatch, Colonel Ninth U. S. Cavalry, for duty with that regiment, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Santoire, U. S. Army, who, upon being so relieved, will proceed to Indianola, Texas, and relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward Charlton Fox, U. S. Army, from further duty at that post. Acting Assistant Surgeon Fox, upon being so relieved, will proceed to Woodville, Tyler County, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

SECOND Lieutenant W. H. H. Crowell, Seventeenth Infantry, is hereby relieved from further duty as a member of the General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders No. 53, current series from Headquarters, Fifth Military District, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Pease, Captain Seventeenth Infantry, has been detailed as a member of the Court in his stead.

THE following is a list of the officers who, since last report, have passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York city: John H. Filler, Second Lieutenant Twenty-ninth; George B. Carse, Captain Forty-fifth; G. P. McDougal, Second Lieutenant Forty-fifth.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AND THE PERUVIAN ADMIRAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—As much has been said relative to the difficulty with Peru, growing out of the insult of Admiral Tucker to Captain Fabius Stanley, of our Navy, I have taken some pains to get at the facts in the case. I find that although the slight offered to Captain Stanley has incidentally been brought into discussion, the point at issue is of wider application and has a more important basis than the adjustment of a mere personal insult. It affects the position of our naval officers abroad, and through them the honor of the country.

Some time last year Peru saw fit to take into its service and give the rank of Rear Admiral to one John R. Tucker, an officer who left the United States Navy and joined the Rebels, fighting against the flag during the entire period of the recent war. As this officer was placed in command of their home forces, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, who had been designated to command the South Pacific Squadron, was naturally solicitous to know whether or not he was to be humiliated by being required to extend the usual naval courtesies to this unpardoned ex-Rebel officer, and who had commanded the Rebel forces at Charleston during the time Rear-Admiral Dahlgren was blockading that port, and he accordingly brought up the question of Tucker's status, so far as American officers were concerned. He was authorized at discretion to waive paragraph 96 of the Navy Regulations, which provides that "the commanding officer of any fleet, squadron or vessel shall, on anchoring in any foreign port, pay the first visit to the commanding naval officer of the station to which the port belongs."

Thus matters stood until the arrival of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren at Callao, when he suspended the regulation referred to so far as it affected officers of the Peruvian service who remained excluded as citizens of the United States from the amnesty of the President. As a consequence, upon the arrival of the *Pensacola*, Captain Worden, at Valparaiso, Tucker was not saluted, and he immediately made report of the omission to the Peruvian Government, and issued a general order forbidding courtesies to United States officers. There was no interruption whatever of official or personal courtesy, save with Tucker. Both the *Tuscarora* and *Pensacola* paid all the other honors, saluted the place with the Peruvian flag at the fore, and received the fitting response. Rear-Admiral Dahlgren endeavored upon all occasions to assure the Government of Peru that the point in dispute concerned Tucker alone, and would be kept as distinct as possible from the attentions due to their own flag. Officers of the Peruvian Navy proper well understood this, and in passing Rear-Admiral Dahlgren's boats invariably gave the customary salutes, which were always promptly returned.

The view taken by the Navy Department of the matter is well stated in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of State, a letter which has not before been published. It is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 9, 1867.

SIR:—I have read the despatch of Minister Hovey, No. 51, and the correspondence between himself and Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, which you handed me. The positions and views of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren appear to me to be correct; nor do I see how he could have pursued a different course from that which he adopted. This is not a mere question of etiquette, as Mr. Hovey assumes, but one of consideration and obligation are involved. Ex-Commander Tucker failed his country in a great emergency, betrayed his trust, violated his oath, was stricken from the rolls for his infidelity, and, after he and his fellow Rebels were overthrown, he fled the country which he had wronged, and was placed by the Government of Peru in a position where he must from necessity come in contact with his countrymen and former fellow officers, who are loyal and familiar with his history and delinquencies. They cannot, of course, recognize this unfaithful, dismissed, ex-commander as a Rear-Admiral, entitled to the respect and consideration which belong to the highest class of naval officers who have an honorable and unblemished record. General Washington would not have extended courtesy to Benedict Arnold because Great Britain gave him a commission and uniform; nor would any general officer in the American Army have treated him with respect. Were the French Government to appoint Mr. Biddle, or the British Government Mr. Mason, Minister to the United States, I cannot suppose that our Government or its executive officers would receive either of those unpardoned Rebels, or extend to them official courtesy. By the same rule I think our naval officers should be governed as regards their intercourse with the late Commander Tucker, who, while yet a Rebel against our Government, has been placed at the head of the Peruvian Navy. If the Peruvian Government thinks proper to receive into its service criminals and fugitives from the United States we cannot prevent it; but having failed in comity toward the United States, that Government cannot, I think, complain of any disrespect or want of courtesy on the part of our naval officers in declining to exchange civilities with such fugitives or criminals from our country. If the Peruvian, or any other Government is regardless of courtesy toward us, it can hardly be expected that we shall sanction the proceedings by acts humiliating to ourselves.

I do not see how we can, with any proper respect, disregard the feelings and sense of propriety which govern our naval officers in a matter affecting not only their professional pride but the character of the Government. Rear-Admiral Dahlgren has judgment and ability, and, as will be seen by his correspondence with Mr. Hovey, a right appreciation of this question. He will, I am confident, exercise all due and proper discretion on a subject so delicate and important, and avoid any unnecessary offense; but that deference and profound regard which all naval officers feel for the honor of their country and its flag, and which this Department has always inculcated, will prevent him and them from recognizing a deserter and an unpardoned Rebel as entitled to the honors of the flag he deserted and the country which he resisted with arms, in violation of his duty and his oath. But in this instance, the late Commander Tucker, in the discharge of the functions with which the Peruvian Government has entrusted him, has presumed to treat with disrespect an officer of the American Navy, because that officer was faithful to his flag, his country and his oath.

I do not perceive how we can relieve Peru from the embarrassing position in which she has placed herself. The remedy is with the Peruvian Government, and not with the United States. The difficulty has been created by Peru, and though it has been and will be in the present condition of things annoying, I have confidence that Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, while tenacious of the honor of his country and his profession, will in no way aggravate it by any improper or harsh proceeding. Very respectfully,

Secretary of the Navy.

The case of Captain Stanley undoubtedly exasperated the feelings of naval officers on the South Pacific Squadron—it was a cool and deliberate insult—for the reason, as Tucker himself stated, that Stanley being a Southern man did not go with the South in the recent struggle; but the real question at issue was one having a wider range than a mere matter of personal slight could by any possibility obtain—one which may at any time present itself to our naval officers in other quarters than on the Pacific coast. It may be a gratification to them to know that though the govern-

ment has directed that they must make obeisance to unpardoned Rebels, their own immediate head did not acquiesce in the view of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1867.

## THE SOUTHERN APPOINTEES TO WEST POINT.

CONSIDERABLE discussion having arisen from the fact that so many cadets were appointed to the Military Academy from the Southern States, we publish the following abstract of the military history of several of the members of the class which graduated this year, from which it will appear that the majority of these Southern appointments were actually given to soldiers of the Volunteer Army:

## FIRST CLASS.

Cadet Clinton B. Sears, enlisted as private August 20, 1862, discharged September 16, 1863; served as Corporal and as Color-Sergeant, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; on detached service in Army of Cumberland during his first six months' service; in battle of Richmond, Ky., under General Nelson, and in Crittenden's Corps; was in the battles of Perryville, or Chaplin Hill, Ky., and Stone River; returned to duty with regiment in February, 1863, and under General Sherman in the Fifteenth Corps; participated in the campaign against Vicksburg, being in the battle of Jackson, Miss., in both assaults against Vicksburg, May 18 and 22, and in the second attack on Jackson, Miss.

Cadet Joseph E. Griffith, enlisted as private August, 1862, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers; commissioned Lieutenant May 22, 1863; resigned October 11, 1863; served in Missouri under General Curtis, and General Banks in Louisiana, and General Grant in Vicksburg campaign; participated in the battles of Richmond, La., Grand Gulf, Miss., Port Gibson, Miss., Champion Hills, Miss., Black River Bridge, and assault on and siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss.

Cadet John Pitman, Jr., enlisted as private June, 1862, Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers, and served till August, 1862, as private, Sergeant-major, and afterward Lieutenant, in Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, till June, 1863.

Cadet Crosby P. Miller, enlisted as Corporal in Vermont Volunteers, from September, 1862, till March, 1863.

Cadet George W. Cradlebaugh, Sergeant Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, from April, 1862, to September, 1862, and from October, 1862, to May, 1863.

Cadet Arthur Cranston, enlisted immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter in Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and afterward appointed Lieutenant in Fifty-fifth Ohio; served in the Army of West Virginia.

Cadet John C. Johnson, enlisted as private Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, from August, 1862, till September, 1863, in Missouri and Arkansas, under Generals Curtis, Schofield and Herron; at siege of Vicksburg under General Grant; in Louisiana under General Banks.

Cadet Alexander D. Schenck, Sergeant Second Ohio Volunteers; in three months' service of 1861; Bull Run, First Ohio Volunteers; re-enlisted in Second Ohio Volunteers, and served with the Army of the Cumberland till September, 1863; was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, and through the campaign resulting in the capture of Tullahoma, Tenn.

Cadet Sedgwick Pratt, nine months' service on the staff; Second Lieutenant Fourth Heavy Artillery.

Cadet Jacob Almy, private and Corporal Massachusetts Volunteers; served about eight months.

Cadet Edwin S. Curtis, enlisted as private; two years in the Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; was clerk at General Gillmore's headquarters in the South, and at General Halleck's headquarters in Washington.

Cadet Oliver E. Wood, enlisted as a private in Connecticut cavalry; one year's service, was clerk at headquarters of Eleventh and Eighth Corps.

Cadet T. Tipton Thornburgh, enlisted September, 1861, and remained till August, 1863; was private five months, Sergeant-major two months, and the remainder of this time Lieutenant and Adjutant; was in the following battles: Mill Spring, General Morgan's retreat from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio, and battle of Stone River.

Cadet Edward Davis, was in fifteen months' service in Rosecrans' campaign to Tullahoma, Tenn.; Liberty Gap, on General R. W. Johnson's Staff; in battle of Chickamauga.

Cadet Edward S. Godfrey, enlisted as private in three months' service of 1861 in the Ohio Volunteers.

Cadet John A. Campbell, enlisted as private in Fifth and Nineteenth Missouri Volunteers from May 10, 1861; at Wilson's Creek was Quartermaster Sergeant Third Missouri Volunteers; re-enlisted November 7, 1861; siege of Vicksburg, August 27, 1863; discharged from Volunteers 1863.

Cadet Orasmus B. Boyd, in the service as private from August, 1861, to September, 1862.

Cadet Eliphalet N. Chester, enlisted as a private Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, from August, 1862, to August, 1863; in battles of South Mountain Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Cadet John H. Gifford, enlisted as a private Eleventh Indiana Volunteers; one year's service; served in West Virginia.

Cadet Robert M. Rogers, enlisted as a private October 19, 1861; promoted to Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and afterward Captain and A. A. G. to General Sigel, and to General O. O. Howard, commanding Eleventh Army Corps; in campaign of General Fremont, in Shenandoah, Cross Keys, and campaign of General Pope, in 1862, Bull Run (second), Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

BREVET Major S. C. Lyford, Captain U. S. Ordnance, has been relieved from duty as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and ordered to duty at the Arsenal at St. Louis, Mo. Major Lyford graduated from West Point in 1861, and was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the First Dragoons. He was attached to Captain Carlisle's Light Battery, and commanded a section of it at the first battle of Bull Run. He was sub-

sequently appointed an aide on the staff of Major-General McDowell, in which position he served until October, 1861, when he was transferred to the Ordnance Corps, and assigned to duty at the St. Louis Arsenal. In the Spring of 1862 he was placed in command of the Ordnance Department at Cairo, Ill., and, when General Halleck took the field, he was made the assistant chief of ordnance of his Department. In July of this same year, he was made chief of ordnance of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General Grant. In September, 1863, he was assigned to duty in the Ordnance Department at Washington as assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. In September, 1864, he was assigned to duty as chief of ordnance of the Department of the Cumberland, under Major-General Thomas, and was subsequently placed on duty as assistant inspector of cannon and projectiles. He was ordered to West Point as assistant professor of mathematics in 1865.

## FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The following is a roster of the troops serving in the Fourth Military District, Mississippi and Arkansas, commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., May 31, 1867:

## STAFF OFFICERS.

Major O. D. Greene, Adjutant-General's Department, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major John Tyler, U. S. V., First Lieutenant Forty-third U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Colonel Charles B. Atchison, U. S. V., Captain Third U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Pearce, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Colonel Joseph R. Smith, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Major Joseph G. Crane, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate; Brevet Colonel Hugh G. Brown, U. S. V., Second Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Colonel Placidus Ord, U. S. V., Second Lieutenant First U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

## SUB-DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem, Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

Vicksburg, Miss., Headquarters and Companies A, G, I and K, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, Major Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brookhaven, Miss., Company B, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, First Lieutenant Erasmus C. Gilbreath, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Greensboro, Miss., Company C, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major Thomas H. Norton, Captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Lauderdale, Miss., Company D, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major Lynde Catlin, Captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Jackson, Miss., Company D, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Major S. S. Sumner, Captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Jackson, Miss., Company E, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major Charles A. Wikoff, Captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Winchester, Miss., Company F, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Second Lieutenant John Whitney, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Natchez, Miss., Company H, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Grenada, Miss., Headquarters and Companies B, D, H and K, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major-General A. V. Kautz, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Columbus, Miss., Companies A and F, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Gay, Captain Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Holly Springs, Miss., Companies C and G, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major N. L. Dykman, Captain Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Corinth, Miss., Companies E and I, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Captain H. A. Theaker, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Big Black Railroad Bridge, Miss., Company E, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Captain B. Sweatman, First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

## SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Smith, Colonel Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

Little Rock, Ark., Headquarters and Companies G, and H, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Light Battery G, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Camden, Ark., Companies B, I and K, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Major Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Fort Smith, Ark., Headquarters and Company F, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Colonel De L. Floyd Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth Infantry; Washington, Ark., Companies E and F, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Mulligan, Captain Nineteenth Infantry; Batesville, Ark., Companies A and C, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major Albert H. Andrews, Captain Twenty-eighth Infantry; Pine Bluff, Ark., Company D, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major Lewis T. Morris, Captain Twenty-eighth Infantry; Madison, Ark., Company C, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Williams, Captain Nineteenth Infantry; Monticello, Ark., Company B, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Lyster, Captain Nineteenth Infantry; Dover, Ark., Company G, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major Edmund L. Smith, Captain Nineteenth Infantry; Fayetteville, Ark., Company D, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major Thomas Cummings, Captain Nineteenth Infantry; Huntsville, Ark., Company K, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, First Lieutenant W. M. Waterbury, Nineteenth Infantry; Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Companies E and I, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Captain Robert Ayres, Nineteenth Infantry; Fort Arbuckle, Choctaw Nation, Companies A and H, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Captain W. O. Lattimore, Nineteenth Infantry.

The commanding officer of depot at Newport Barracks, Ky., has been ordered, as soon as practicable, to forward under proper charge to Washington, D. C., for the Twelfth Infantry, one hundred men, there to be reported to the Commanding General Department of Washington for assignment to that regiment.



## ARMY PERSONAL.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Daniel McLean, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty at Amite, La.

LEAVE of absence for twelve days has been granted First Lieutenant Richard O. Churchill, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

LEAVE of absence for seven days has been granted Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman, Colonel Third Artillery.

CAPTAIN George W. Cushing (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been mustered out of the service.

PERMISSION to delay ten days, en route to join his station, has been granted First Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler, First U. S. Artillery.

BREVEt Brigadier-General J. R. Lewis, Colonel First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged, to date March 31, 1867.

BREVEt Lieutenant-Colonel E. McK. Hudson, Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, has been announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Third Military District.

BREVEt Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Quartermaster, has been granted a leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply for an extension of two months.

By command of Major-General Sheridan, leave of absence for thirty days from June 7th has been granted Brevet Major H. F. Wallace, First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant F. Lowell Hills, Third Artillery, by his post commander, on surgeon's certificate, has been extended seven days.

FIRST Lieutenant Wm. Krause, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report to the surgeon in charge of post hospital at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for medical treatment.

BREVEt Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Dupont, U. S. A., Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, has been temporarily detached from his battery, and is assigned to the command of the post of Fort Monroe.

THE following assignments of medical officers recently appointed have been made: Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizman to duty in the Fourth Military District; Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring to duty in the Department of the Missouri.

SECOND Lieutenant Franklin E. Town, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty.

A LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Captain J. A. Hopkins, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, whenever such absence, in the judgment of the commanding officer at Newport Barracks, will not interfere with the public service.

BREVEt Major S. C. Greene, Captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Third Military District, and been ordered to report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. McK. Hudson for duty.

BREVEt Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from his present duties and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, District of New Mexico, for assignment to duty.

UNDER date of June 3d, Second Lieutenant E. L. Barnes, Thirty-ninth Infantry, was ordered to commissary duty, and under date of June 6th, Second Lieutenant J. M. Lee, same regiment, to quartermaster duty, both in the Fifth Military District.

THE following-named officers have appeared before the Examining Board in session at Washington, D. C., for the cavalry arm of the service, since last report: First Lieutenant Philip L. Lee, Tenth Regiment; Second Lieutenant Richard H. Rousseau, First Regiment.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted to First Lieutenant John McDonald, First Cavalry. On expiration of this leave, he will report for further examination to the Medical Director of the Department of California.

MAJOR E. D. Judd, Paymaster U. S. A., having reported at Headquarters Third Military District, in compliance with orders from the War Department, has been announced as Chief Paymaster and Disbursing Officer of the Civil Fund, under the Reconstruction Act.

BREVEt Brigadier-General William J. Sloan, Surgeon U. S. A., and chief medical officer at New York City, has been ordered to proceed to Castile, New York, on business connected with the public service, after the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon C. C. Furley, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty at Baton Rouge, La., to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Shields, U. S. Army, who will proceed at once to New Iberia, La., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of two months, has been granted Brevet Brigadier-General Charles G. Sawtelle, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Military District.

THE following newly-appointed officers have reported to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending June 18, 1867, viz.: Second Lieutenant Frederick L. Dodge, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Ingraham, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

DURING the absence of First Lieutenant J. C. De Gress, on duty in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, First Lieutenant George Baldey, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G., will, in addition to his other duties, act as Secretary in the Bureau of Civil Affairs, District of Louisiana.

SECOND Lieutenant J. B. Vernay, Thirty-fifth U. S. In-

fantry, in addition to his other duties, will perform those of Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Goliad, Texas, under the supervision and direction of Brevet Major P. E. Holcomb, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

THE case of Brevet Major J. H. Young having been concluded, Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Milhau, Surgeon U. S. A., has been relieved from further attendance as a member of the Retiring Board, and been ordered to proceed to Atlanta, Georgia, in compliance with Special Orders No. 237, current series, from Adjutant-General's Office.

IN the case of Philip Smith, late First Lieutenant One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, dismissed the service with loss of all pay and allowances (General Court-martial Orders No. 299, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, June 1, 1865), so much of the order of dismissal as directs a forfeiture of all pay and allowances, being without legal sanction, has been rescinded.

BREVEt Major-General R. S. Granger, Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to the command of the Sub-District of Richmond, to embrace the city of Richmond, and the Counties of Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover, King William, New Kent, Charles City, Goochland, Louisa, Fluvanna and Albemarle; headquarters at Camp Grant, Richmond, Va.

CAPTAIN W. W. Webb, Company E, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having reported for duty at Headquarters District of Louisiana, has been ordered to relieve Second Lieutenant Benjamin Abrahams, Thirty-ninth Infantry, in command of the company, Lieutenant Abrahams to report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty; Captain Webb, with his company, to proceed to Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, La.

THE following-named assistant surgeons have been, in accordance with authority contained in Special Orders No. 302, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, assigned to duty at the stations set opposite their names respectively: R. M. O'Reilly, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Thomas F. Azpell, David's Island, New York Harbor; Calvin De Witt, Willett's Point, New York Harbor; F. Le Baron Monroe, Fort Preble, Maine; B. F. Pope, Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

A BOARD of Survey, consisting of Captain I. D. De Russey, First U. S. Infantry, First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First U. S. Infantry, and Second Lieutenant L. O. Parker, First U. S. Infantry, has been appointed to meet in New Orleans to investigate and report upon an alleged deficiency in a lot of quartermaster's stores received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel McGonnigle from Brevet Major R. C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army at New York City, May 18, 1867, per schooner *Henry P. Russell*. The Board will fix the responsibility.

JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, James C. Robinson, of Illinois, and Frank Wolford, of Kentucky, having been appointed commissioners under the act approved March 29, 1867, "to reimburse the State of Indiana for money expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion," they have been directed to assemble at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 9th day of July, 1867, for the purpose of taking the necessary oaths and entering upon the performance of their duties.

BREVEt Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, Jr., U. S. A., Captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry, has been assigned, temporarily, to the command of the sub-district of Fort Monroe, and will relieve Brevet Brigadier-General H. S. Burton, U. S. A., Colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery. While on this temporary duty, Colonel Gibson will be assisted in his duties as Acting Assistant Inspector-General First Military District by First Lieutenants J. L. Rathbone, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, and William Ennis, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Aides-de-camp.

BREVEt Captain Mason Jackson, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, having been relieved from general duty service by Special Orders No. 284, paragraph 2, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 3, 1867, has been directed to turn over his rendezvous, recruiting party, public property and funds, and the records of his office, to Brevet Major J. D. Jones, Thirty-seventh Infantry, who will maintain it as a branch of his own rendezvous. Having performed this duty, Brevet Captain Jackson will comply with his orders from Headquarters of the Army.

UNDER authority contained in a letter from the War Department, dated April 9, 1867, a Board of Officers was appointed to meet at Galveston, Texas, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine private H. C. Williams, Company C, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and report as to his qualifications for appointment as second lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Detail for the Board: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Abert, Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prime, Captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, on the 21st day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by authority from Headquarters Department of the East. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, Major First Artillery; Brevet Colonel John Mendenhall, Captain Fourth Artillery; Captain W. P. Huxford, Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry; Brevet Captain G. P. Thyng, First Lieutenant First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. M. Waite, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery. Captain Charles M. Pyne, Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry, is appointed Judge Advocate.

A BOARD of officers has been appointed to meet at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine Private Horace N. Dallas, Company B, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, and report as to his qualification for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, in accordance with the directions contained in Paragraph 7, Special Orders No.

280, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated May 31, 1867. Detail for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. McKensie, Colonel Forty-first Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General L. D. Watkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Infantry; Brevet Colonel W. R. Shafter, Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-first Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, on the 18th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it, by authority from Headquarters Department of the East. Detail for the court: Brevet Major-General Harvey Brown, U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, Captain First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Elder, Captain First Artillery; Brevet Major George M. Randall, Captain Fourth Infantry; Brevet Major C. C. McConnell, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery; Brevet Major G. W. Dost, First Lieutenant Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. H. Heilman, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant D. J. Scott, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant John Kelliher, Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry. Second Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, Ninth Infantry, was appointed Judge Advocate. Should any of the officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the Court will nevertheless proceed to and continue the business before it, provided the number present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 31, 1867.

THE following memorandum of orders and instructions relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of May, 1867, is communicated for the information of Corps.

A. B. DYER.

Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Major R. M. Hill, directed to proceed with his clerk from South Boston Foundry to West Point Foundry, to assist at that place in the preparation of certain statements to be used in part answer to the inquiries of the Joint Committee on Ordnance. Order Chief of Ordnance, May 1, 1867.

Brevet Major R. M. Hill, directed to inspect certain stores at West Point Academy, for which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mordecai is responsible. Order Chief of Ordnance, May 3, 1867.

Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, directed to proceed from New York City to Manchester, N. H., to investigate claim of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company regarding delivery of some 6,000 Lindner carbines. Order Chief of Ordnance, May 4, 1867.

Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, directed to proceed from New York City to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, to confer in regard to mounting heavy guns at that post. Order Chief of Ordnance, May 7, 1867.

Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, detailed as a member of the Board appointed under the act of Congress of February 22, 1867, to consider and report upon the subject of headstones or blocks by which the graves in national cemeteries are to be marked. S. O. No. 235, A. G. O., May 7, 1867.

Lieutenant John A. Winebrener, resignation accepted, to take effect from the 13th May, 1867.

Brevet Captain Frank H. Phipps, granted three months' leave of absence from June 20, 1867. S. O. No. 257, A. G. O., May 18, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General William Maynadier, Brevet Colonel J. McAllister, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Brevet Colonel T. G. Baylor, appointed a Board to re-examine Brevet Captain Jasper Myers for promotion under act of July 28, 1866, and to examine for promotion to such vacancies as now exist, or may hereafter occur, Brevet Captain J. H. Rollins, Brevet Captain Clifton Comly, Brevet Major John R. McGinnis, Brevet Captain M. L. Poland, and Lieutenant Isaac W. Maclay. The Board to meet in Washington on or after 24th May, 1867. S. O. No. 259, A. G. O., May 20, 1867.

Brevet Colonel J. G. Benton, directed to assume the duty of inspecting the Gatling guns now being made at Colt's Arms Co., Hartford, Conn., as soon as Brevet Colonel J. McAllister shall turn over to him all the papers, etc., connected therewith. Order Chief of Ordnance, May 20, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell and Brevet Colonel T. G. Baylor, detailed as members of a Board to examine and test, at Fort Monroe, Va., on or after the 27th May, 1867, the gun carriages without tongues devised by Brevet Colonel D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers. S. O. No. 265, A. G. O., May 23, 1867.

Brevet Major John R. Edie, directed to report in person at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., after completing his duties as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory. Order Chief of Ordnance, May 29, 1867.

Brevet Captain William Prince, instructed to inspect and recommend disposition to be made of the ordnance materials at Forts Hatteras, Fisher, and Johnson, N. C., which posts are ordered by the Secretary of War to be broken up. Order Chief of Ordnance, May 29, 1867.

Brevet Colonel Silas Crispin, directed to visit Washington Arsenal to examine the 15-inch gun carriage at that place before making any changes in the 20-inch gun carriage at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. Order Chief of Ordnance, May 29, 1867.

THE following paragraph is from the Richmond Dispatch of last Saturday:

We learn from high authority that the Government contemplates purchasing several hundred acres of land near Fortress Monroe for the purpose of establishing a school for artillery at that point. The grounds will soon be levelled off and laid out in the manner best calculated to promote the object in view. It is designed to give this arm of the service a complete and thorough training in all its minutiae, as well in target practice as manoeuvring in the field. For this object students from West Point assigned to the artillery will be brought here to complete their military education, and capable and accomplished officers will be detailed to give them instruction.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE inefficiency of some of the brigadiers at the late review of British volunteers is commented upon by the *Army and Navy Gazette*. One thought he could do his duty on foot, some did not understand the orders, and some who understood could not execute them. One, at least took the trouble to argue with his subordinates. But, after all, the review seems to have been quite creditable as a whole.

In some "Lessons of the Paris Exhibition" the *Engineering* says that in all that relates to expedients and implements of war, foreign, or at least European nations, are quite as much behind as ourselves (the British.) KRAUPP's great breech-loading gun is an instrument which others will not imitate. There is no gun-carriage in the exhibition at all equal to ERICSSON's with revolving compressor; nor is there anything shown in the way of submarine or torpedo boats that is worthy of the least attention. The models of the war vessels of M. DUFUY DE LOMÉ show this very conclusively, that they are all too blunt for the attainment of high speeds, and all too weak to be able to stand even ordinance of such moderate size as the English 10½-inch guns. America has not contributed the results of her ingenuity and experience in this department; and other nations seem to rest in the delusion that plates of six, or seven, or eight inches thick are enough. Admiral HALSTED's models are an advance in the respect that he seeks to protect only his turrets and a water-line belt; but he uses too many turrets and too small guns, and his vessels would be rendered more serviceable and powerful if he were to out off all superfluities and devote his whole displacement to fighting objects; yet Admiral HALSTED seems much further ahead than M. DUFUY DE LOMÉ, who seems to be chiefly remarkable for his persistent worship of antiquity. The figures of KRAUPP's great steel gun now at Paris are as follows: Total weight, including breech, 50 tons; weight of breech-piece, 15 cwt.; diameter of bore, 14 inches (English); total length of barrel, 210.25 inches. Rifling—Number of grooves, 40; depth of grooves, 0.15 inch; pitch of grooves, 980 inches and 1,014.4 inches. Projectiles—Weight of solid steel shot, 1,100 pounds (Prussian); weight of steel shell, 765 pounds; lead coating, 200 pounds; charge, 16 pounds; weight of loaded shell, 981 pounds; charge of powder, 100 to 120 pounds. The weight of the steel carriage is 15 tons, and the turntable on which it will be placed, and which is also made of steel, will weigh 25 tons. But the arrangement is to have the gun worked by two men. The making of this gun has taken sixteen months, day and night, including Sundays.

The Spanish iron-clad screw steam ram *Numancia*, 6,000 tons, 1,000 horse power, thirty-four guns, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope April 6th, from Batavia February 19th. She is a frigate-built ship, with two revolving turrets, one of which carries a slight indentation made by an eight-inch shot fired by the Chilians. The plating is five inches thick, and the ship draws thirty feet of water.

THE present militia establishment of England and Wales consists of 3,053 officers, 3,324 non-commissioned officers, and 83,460 privates. In Scotland there are sixteen regiments containing 11,325 officers and men, and in Ireland are forty-eight regiments, with 33,173 men in all.

WITH all the outcry about SEZLEY's pigs it is now said that kentledge is after all a cheap pavement for yards where heavy pieces are moved about, because it entirely saves the expense of repairs. So we are in a fair way to see the Admiralty blamed for taking up what they have incurred unusual odium for laying down.

THE American terms "iron-clad" and "monitor," are rapidly making their way into English technical literature, supplanting the foreign phrases "armor plated vessels," and "cupola ships." Their present position is one of victory, for the foreigners held to their own words as tenaciously as they hold to the claim that Captain COLES invented the monitor; as pertinaciously as they persist in spoiling good broadside iron-clads by perching a turret on top of a high deck with protected sides, without, after all, producing a monitor. The technology of armor plate experiments, by the way, can be improved. In Captain NOBLE's excellent papers he explained in a foot note that the word "penetration" was used whenever the shot went entirely through the plate; and "indent" whenever it passed only part way through. Now, *indent* is very well applied to the plate; but the work of a shot that bores completely through a plate should be called *perforation*, and when it does not get all the way through it is *penetration*.

THE rifle practice of the troops at Aldershot, up to the present time this year, shows a higher figure of merit with the breech-loaders than formerly with muzzle-loaders.

A LYONS paper says "the manufactory of La Buive has just received orders to prepare to execute calls for CHASSEUR gun. Not less than 100,000 arms will, it is said, be required of the establishment."

ENGLAND, Belgium, Turkey and Egypt, have adopted the Snider rifle as their national arm.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CAWCE.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

## MR. STANBERRY'S OPINION.

THE fact that not one in ten thousand of the people of the country have read, or will read, or could easily be hired to read or to hear read, the Attorney General's late thesis on the Powers of the Military Commanders, affords an estimate of the practical value of this long be-heralded production. Unless the PRESIDENT is inveigled into the fatal blunder of gratifying Mr. STANBERRY's ambition by taking practical measures under this opinion, the whole thing will fall as flat as if it were a critique on CONFUCIUS or the Koran. The truth is, that the District Military Government is now an accomplished fact—authorized by the Nation, arranged by Congress, accepted by the South. To play with quips and quiddits over the act establishing such authority is simply annoying—not only useless in itself but a nuisance. The question has already passed out of the domain of legal construction into the domain of practical execution. To menace appeal to the Supreme Court when Congress had decided against the Administration was sufficiently vexatious and absurd; but to continually trot out a cabinet officer to ventilate his decisions—making him play the part of a private and confidential Supreme Court to the PRESIDENT—is very stupid. We all know that the act of Congress in question is as clear as the day; its meaning and scope have never been questioned till this moment, though it is in the full tide of felicitous, nay, brilliant, success; Mr. JOHNSON himself, in his veto message, to which Mr. STANBERRY undoubtedly assented, laid down its interpretation; it is so obvious that a wayfaring man, though a fool, might read; and now comes the Attorney General with some hundreds of foolscap pages, to ingeniously argue that it means something entirely different from what he himself has hitherto held that it meant. To our thinking no Congressional act of equal length, on any subject, can be found which bears its meaning so broadly stamped on its face. To put such a profusion of comment on so slender a text is to imitate the mediaeval scholars, who were wont to so overlay a poet's line with annotations and *variorum* readings that that was made doubtful which was never before obscure.

Again, if the act were obscure, the Attorney General is not the official to interpret it for the country. It is a military act, concerning the PRESIDENT as military Commander-in-Chief; it has no strictly political or legal character: the questions it raises are simply those of expediency in execution, not of "jurisdiction" conferred. The reason of this is that this act gave no powers to the Army which it did not possess before, but merely affirmed the possession of these powers, and provided methods of execution. That is to say, the constructional status of war (which alone could justify so abnormal, revolutionary, and, we had almost said, so unconstitutional a measure) already existed before the act. We regard the Attorney General as making the fundamental error of supposing this act to confer a new and strange authority upon military commanders. It created no jurisdiction, and could create none. The act was merely declaratory. There was no need of the passage of this act. Every step since taken under it could have been even better taken without it, because so much less abnormal and con-

tradictory legislation would then have been engrossed on the statute books. Why, then, if it were unnecessary, was the act passed? Simply because the PRESIDENT had declined to consider that he already had the power which the act gave him. He would not carry out military governance at the South until this formal process of an act of Congress authorized it and required it of him. When that act was passed he proceeded to execute it. And yet, the only result was that the South was placed under precisely the same sort of control—namely, military law—which existed at the time of LEE's surrender. Now Mr. STANBERRY admits the validity of the act of Congress by undertaking to interpret it; for surely an invalid act requires no commenting at all. Yet, if it be valid, he must admit that the status of the Southern States is at this moment what it was during the war, since no act of Congress could of itself reduce States of the Union to military subjection. In other words, the military commanders at the South have the same scope of authority now which they had during the war in the same regions—which is quite as much as they claim, or can contrive to exercise. Now the authority which came to officers during the war was a military one, and was in no wise a legal one, created by the recent act of Congress. Mr. STANBERRY's opinion on the duties of military commanders, therefore, is merely an individual one—of no more authority, except from intrinsic merits, than yours or mine, or an opinion of JACK BUNSEY'S.

How thoroughly this closet disquisition misappropriates the historic facts of the hour may be seen from the premise on which the entire argument, from beginning to end, hangs. This premise is as follows:

We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments in each of these ten States, the one military, the other civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act. The military government is created by the act.

Now, practically, every military man knows that any such *divisum imperium* as is here spoken of is self-destructive. It might make very little difference which of the two were subordinate, but one of the two, in case of dispute, must be supreme. However, practically, as we said, the whole question is settled, and we all know that what General POPE happily calls the "Military Supervisory Government" rules at the South, and that that is the only one the people look to for keeping that region in peace and order: what civil local functionaries it employs we neither know nor care, except that the more it is able to, the better.

But let us take Mr. STANBERRY on his own ground. First, he says that "the civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act," and secondly, he says that "the military government is created by the act." Now, we have already shown that the latter proposition is not true, because Congress has no right to "create a military government" except in case of war; but if a state of war then existed (as it constructively did), then it must have been the same state of war which prevailed at LEE's surrender, for the reason that no new war had arisen: now, under that state of war, as we all know, the military government did not exist by virtue of an act passed afterwards. Mr. STANBERRY mistakes in not seeing that this act is merely affirmatory of what already existed, and did not even require an act of Congress to declare its existence. Secondly, the civil government, so far from being "recognized as existing," is mentioned in the act as *not* existing. As it is hardly worth while theorizing on so fundamental a point, we will just quote the words of the act itself.

The very first preambulatory words of the act are these:

Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life and property now exists in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State governments can be legally established.

How Mr. STANBERRY can deduce as his first and key conclusion from this language, that the "act contemplates two distinct governments in each of these ten States," is hard to see; still harder is it to see how "the civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act." No stronger contrary language, indeed, could be used, since the words "no legal State governments now exist" are the words employed. In fact, as soon as lawful civil governments do, of their own force, exist, the military, according to the act, will have no right there.



So much for the preamble. The act follows on immediately, and its very first words are these:

*Be it enacted, etc., That said Rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed.*

Then follow all the provisions so familiar to us now from daily practice, authorizing the commanders of these Districts (not the "ten States" of which Mr. STANBERRY so carefully speaks) to exercise both judicial and executive functions, and to substitute military commissions for courts of law at their pleasure—or, if the General prefers, "he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction." To clinch the matter, it is enacted that "all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void."

In fine, after this bill had been drafted and discussed, a section was tacked on and passed, reading thus:

*Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said Rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same.*

What is the fair conclusion from all this language? Is it not as follows: First, that no legal State governments exist whatever; second, that the quasi and illegal local governments in being remain in action only on sufferance, and for local convenience; third, that no pretended State authority (far less a city authority) shall interfere with the military authority; fourth, that any of the governments left there on sufferance may be abolished by the paramount authority of the United States, as represented by the Military Commander, subject, as usual, to his superior, the PRESIDENT?

NAPOLEON, it seems, has bought the SCHALLER portable military forge now at the Paris Exposition, and a very neat and convenient apparatus it is. When shut up, it is a box made of thin iron plates, nineteen inches square and nine inches deep. When opened and built up, it is a forge twice as long, firmly set on its legs, with bellows larger, when distended, than the box itself, and five hammers, tongs, pincers and other tools, all of which can be repacked quickly and compactly in the box. The Austrians have two hundred or more of these forges in use in their army.

YACHTING is now in the full tide of success. The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club may be said to have inaugurated the formal season, and Boston, Brooklyn and other cities have followed suit in the manly and exciting sport. Unhappily, the former race, by reason of the lack of breeze, proved a somewhat tame affair; for the wind, as yachtsmen to their sorrow know, bloweth not only where but when it listeth, and will not be whistled up to order. Early morning promised a "cracking" breeze to the beautiful competitors for the silver cup, but *Æolus* proved fickle, and before the hour for starting came, the faint airs from the southwest were hardly enough to flutter the signal-flags or stir a ripple on the waters. The race began in a calm, and in a calm it ended. In other columns we give the story of the day. At 3 o'clock the breeze stirred itself into something like freshness, but in the main the race was unsatisfactory. The sloops, however, had less reason to complain, and left the majority of the grumbling to the schooners. The *Phantom* carried off the day's laurels. The *Vesta* attracted great attention, this being her first appearance in public since her return from the ocean race, and she was still in her sea-rig of shortened masts, bowsprit and sails, having, therefore, of course, no chance to win the cup this season. Her reduced sails were about equal to a reef and a half.

Is the month of June the best for a regatta? The weather, it is true, is delightful, and, as the poet sings, "then, if ever, come perfect days, and heaven tries the earth if it be in tune." But there is usually too little wind stirring to test the speed of the larger yachts in this month, and for them, at least, even April or November would be better than June, since the waters in New York Harbor are at least ruffled then, if nothing more. Since the marvellous ocean race in dead of Winter, true yachtsmen would hardly complain of the cold of April or November, and ladies, for their compensation in somewhat nipping weather, would get more exciting and exhilarating sport, and see bending masts and strained cordage, all going off cheerily to the music of a ten-knot breeze.

Perhaps it would be better to have the great regatta come earlier in the season, rather than later, in order to allow lost laurels to be regained, if possible, during the same Summer.

In three weeks, probably, the race to the Cape May Lightship will come off, when, let us hope, the wind will blow, and "crack its cheeks" if it likes, and carry away a topmast or two, or a jibboom, rather than not make the sport worth the seeing. Yachtsmen are enthusiastic this year, and never, apparently, was yachting more popular in America than at the present moment.

THE frigate *Franklin* is now at anchor in the harbor of New York. Of this magnificent vessel, it may justly be said that, in size, in symmetry of proportions, and in thorough workmanship in all her parts, she is not only absolutely peerless among the wooden war-ships of the globe, but that she is entirely worthy of her present position as the flagship of the Admiral of the American Navy. Fifteen years ago, or thereabout, a sailing craft called the *Franklin* was built at Portsmouth, and made a cruise into the Pacific Seas. Returning, she made no great sensation, and during the war was laid away on the stocks, while other ships were achieving great glory. At length, having been reconstructed in accordance with modern ideas, she has made her appearance as the matchless flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT. As we now see her, she has been so altered as to present few traces of her original character—the repairs, however, being carried on without special appropriation. We may safely declare that a new steam frigate has been "repaired" into existence.

According to the *Navy Register*, the *Franklin* is of 4,000 tons; but there can be no doubt that, equipped for sea, with guns, ammunition and stores aboard, she will displace considerably upward of 5,000 tons of water. And we repeat that, as a specimen of a wooden war-vessel, she is superior in every respect, except speed, to any similar craft of any nation in Christendom. We regret, accordingly, to have to make the exception just recorded against this beautiful vessel—an exception due to the bad planning of her steam machinery, on which we have already dwelt at length. Instead of possessing the moderate speed of twelve knots, which might have easily been given to her, with no additional expense, she can barely steam ten knots. As the flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT, under the very able management of Captain PENNOCK, we shall often have the pleasure of recording her movements.

#### DEATH OF SURGEON ABBOTT.

THE news of the death of Colonel ROBERT O. ABBOTT, Brevet-Colonel and Surgeon U. S. Army, will be heard with regret by his many brother-officers, who are familiar with his distinguished services. A kind, quiet, unassuming gentleman in demeanor, it was his great professional skill and energy which raised him to the honorable distinction he acquired; and the value of his patriotic services may be known from the fact that he successfully wielded the control and management of the crowded soldiers' hospitals at Washington, at a time when the patients were numbered by the ten thousand, and when all were open to the comment and criticism of the public.

At the time of his death, Dr. ABBOTT had finished nearly a score of years of public service. He entered the Army in 1849, as Assistant Surgeon, and in that year accompanied MAGRUBER'S Battery to California. After serving about five years on the Pacific coast, he was ordered East, and served in Florida and Texas until the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. During 1861, he remained on duty in New York, busily occupied as Assistant to the Chief Medical Purveyor. Early in 1862, he joined the Army of the Potomac for its first campaign, and was made Medical Director of the Fifth Army Corps, holding that position till after the Second Bull Run. He was then assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Department of Washington. He was there at the head of the great receiving depot for the sick and the wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and had charge of all the hospitals in and about Washington, together with all the hospital transports. At some times he had more than 40,000 sick men to care for.

As may be imagined, such labors and such responsibility were beyond human power to withstand. His work was not only arduous in the extreme, but incessant; and his system at length broke under the overwhelming task. In the Winter of 1865, when the war was over, he was taken sick, but remained on duty until November, 1866. He then accepted a six months' sick leave, and went to his home in Santa Cruz, West Indies, returning in the latter

part of May of this year. On the 8th of June a carbuncle appeared on his left shoulder, and soon so exhausted his already enfeebled constitution that he died on the evening of the 16th instant. On Thursday of this week his funeral took place from the chapel on Governor's Island, brother officers both from the Army and Navy being present in honor of his memory.

To all who knew him, the character and career of Surgeon ABBOTT are their own eulogy. He was an officer of exceeding purity and gentleness, of most thorough conscientiousness, and of uprightness beyond the whisper of reproach. He was one of those few men who have no enemies. Unpretending and retiring by nature, his influence was nevertheless wide-spread and powerful, from the intrinsic merits of his character and the value of his opinion. Though he died in the forty-third year of his age, few men of fourscore in his profession had accomplished more or rendered greater services to their country.

ENGLISH papers express mortification at the untimely result of some blundering engineering performed by some military officers. One of the new fortifications placed for the defence of the Thames is sinking into the soil at a rate that will soon send it out of sight if continued. It is a battery built of granite and designed for twenty 600-pounder guns, and therefore must be a heavy and solid work. But it was erected in soft, alluvial soil, composed of mud and silt, forty feet thick. The foundations were made by digging trenches and filling in eight feet of concrete, without piling or any other means of affording strength. The foundation has sunk six feet, and the whole structure is so cracked and bulged that it would have to be taken down for reconstruction if retained. The glaciis of the work has been thrown up by the earth displaced by the sinking mass of masonry.

THE neat and excellent little "Guide to West Point" which Mr. VAN NOSTRAND has brought out is not only quite a *propos* to the season, but at all times interesting and serviceable. The author is obviously perfectly versed in the past and the present of the Military Academy, and, unpretentious as its form, it may be taken as authority on all it treats of. We have been particularly pleased with the condensed history of the occupation of the Point, the neat maps of localities, and the new documents never before published. Among these are KOSCIUSZKO'S letter and accompanying map, the Police Regulations of West Point, and the Regulations for the Encampment the present year. It makes a handy little volume for the visitor to the Military Academy.

We welcome with great pleasure the newest candidate for journalistic honors—the *Brooklyn Press*. In general appearance, in interest, and in vivacity, it is worthy of very great praise. The standard of newspapers is high in Brooklyn, and to say that the *Press* steps at once into the front rank is to pay it a great compliment. It is a compliment, however, which is thoroughly deserved; and in wishing this newspaper success, we have no doubt that success will be quickly attained. The paper is noticeable as being well managed, evidently by experienced hands; its editorial views are bold and aggressive, and some praiseworthy efforts have already been made in its leading articles to reform official abuses.

THE officers of the Army stationed at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, gave a very elegant entertainment to their friends on the evening of June 12th. The fort was handsomely decorated, the music was fine, and the company a distinguished one. Among those present were several officers from the French ship-of-war *Jean Bart*, now in New York Harbor, who were so pleased with the attentions they received that, on the following day, they entertained a number of the Fort Columbus officers on board their ship.

THE steel boat which was prepared at Chatham for the search after Dr. LIVINGSTONE is made on the patent of M. E. DEANE, of London. The length is thirty feet, breadth eight feet, weight rather more than one ton. It is so constructed that it can be taken apart and carried by negroes across the country. The plates are one-fourteenth of an inch thick, and so ductile that they may be bent to almost any shape without injury. This is the first instance of the use of steel in an Admiralty construction, but, if successful, it will be followed up.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of War, the post about to be established near the Pueblo, C. T., will be known as Fort Reynolds, in commemoration of the distinguished services of Major-General JOHN F. REYNOLDS, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

THE Commanding General Department of California has been directed to station Battery K, Second Artillery, at one of the posts in Harbor of San Francisco.



## OBITUARY.

BREVET MAJOR ABNER R. BENEDICT.

In compliance with the request of several of his friends, we publish the following interesting facts regarding Brevet Major Abner R. Benedict, U. S. Army, Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, who died in the City of New York on the 15th of last month, of consumption, caused by wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862.

Major Benedict as a school-boy and collegian was a universal favorite. Full of energy and enthusiasm, fond of manly sports, of inexpressible kind, winning ways, generous to a fault, magnanimous and high spirited, to all these endearing qualities he added the attractions of a fine, tall, shapely figure, and a face that was the mobile mirror of his noble nature.

Immediately after the breaking out of the war he volunteered as a private in Colonel Butterfield's regiment, which was one of the three that first left New York City for the seat of war. In August of 1861, however, he left the Volunteer service, having received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regular Infantry.

In his subsequent career it was the fortune of the writer to both hear and see much of Major Benedict. We saw him in March, 1862, embarking for the Peninsula, when he looked the beau ideal of an "officer and a gentleman" in figure and soldierly bearing; we remember how after weary marches he would seek us out to furnish us with all the comforts which an officer's pay and position placed at his disposal; we remember hearing from his comrades of his gallantry and coolness at Gaines' Mills, a most desperate and bloody fight, where he won his first brevet. At second Bull Run his clothing was repeatedly cut by bullets; at Antietam he was under heavy fire.

At Fredericksburg Major Benedict commanded forty men of the strong picket line that in the darkness was pushed up to the enemy's main line, while our beaten army was retreating across the river. The orders were to hold position until relieved, and the intention was to withdraw the picket line before daylight should reveal its nearness to the enemy. By some fatal mistake the line was not relieved as directed, and at daylight the enemy from most destructive short range opened fire. While Major Benedict was animating his men by his voice and example, an officer of his brigade that was in full sight of the fight noticing that he was made a special mark for the sharpshooters, said: "Why the devil don't he walk zigzag?" Major Dryer, of the Fourth Infantry, replied, "Don't you know that Benedict is the last man to ever walk zigzag with a brigade looking at him." Major Benedict soon after fell, shot through the lungs with a minie ball, and was only rescued by the devotion of his men, several of whom were killed and wounded while carrying him out of fire, a gallant Irish sergeant falling dead, with a bullet through his head, and the cheer, "Hurrah, we've saved the Lieutenant," upon his lips. Recovery seemed impossible, and his friends bid him farewell, General David A. Russell, who afterward gave his life for the victory at Opequan, and with whom he was a great favorite, affectionately bidding him good-bye. This action gave him the second brevet. Wounded on the 14th of December, 1862, in less than three months Major Benedict was at Washington reporting for duty with his wound still open at the breast and back.

Finally, he got permission to go to the field, and joined his regiment at Chancellorsville while the battle was in progress. At Gettysburg the wounding of his superiors placed him in command of his regiment, and he handled it amid all the carnage of that terrible day with great credit to himself. Shortly after Gettysburg his health began to fail him, his wounded lung showing evident signs of weakness and irritation. In spite of his failing health, he still sought field duty, and for some time commanded the Fourth Infantry, as the body-guard at General Grant's headquarters during the Petersburg campaign. He was last stationed at Plattsburg barracks, leaving there about four months ago to seek a warmer station, but the gallant fellow had been living for a year on nothing but sheer pluck, and from this time he gradually sank until death relieved him from his great suffering on the 15th ult.

## NEW BOOKS.

NEIGHBORS' WIVES.—By J. T. Trowbridge. Boston, Lee & Shepard.

This novel first appeared in that short-lived periodical *Northern Lights*, which, however, was not published long enough to conclude the story in its columns. Mr. Trowbridge, the writer of this story, is also the author of "Father Brightshoes," "Neighbor Jackwood," and "Cudjo's Cave." The plot of the book is a most improbable one, and its humor is broad and often coarse. Although Mr. Trowbridge is a writer of acknowledged ability, he has not added to his reputation by his last effort, by which alone we should be very sorry to have him judged.

GOOD ENGLISH, OR POPULAR ERRORS IN LANGUAGE. By Edward S. Gould, author of the abridgement of "Allison's Europe." New York, Middleton, publisher.

Mr. Gould, has, in this volume, endeavored to expose and analyze such philological errors as are familiar to every one and are in common use, even among our best writers. Such a work is very much needed at the present time, notwithstanding all that has hitherto been published on the subject, and a careful study and following of Mr. Gould's suggestions would lead to a general improvement in the style of writers and speakers of the language. Mr. Gould has devoted one chapter to the errors of Dean Alford's "Plea for the Queen's English," and another to "Webster's Orthography."

OLD ENGLAND; ITS SCENERY, ART AND PEOPLE. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. New York: Hard and Houghton.

The purpose of this book—which is a series of sketches of English travel—is to induce such of the writer's countrymen as go abroad "to spend more time in England than they are commonly inclined to do, and to see that country more thoroughly, instead of making it a stepping-stone to the continent." The writer's remarks on the English public schools and universities are particularly

interesting. In Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where Oliver Cromwell received all the university education he had, Professor Hoppin was shown a likeness of the Protector in his latest years, which is said to be the best extant. Cromwell's appearance is thus described: "The gray hair is parted in the middle of the forehead and hangs down upon the shoulders like that of Milton. The forehead is high and swelling with a deep line sunk between the eyes. The eyes are gray. The complexion is florid and mottled, and all the features rugged and large. Heavy corrugated furrows of decision and resolute will are ploughed about the mouth, and the lips are shut like a vice; otherwise the face has a calm and benevolent look, not unlike that of Benjamin Franklin. Indeed—although in an aesthetic point of view the comparison might not be considered a flattering one by the distinguished clergyman—the face struck me as bearing a rough likeness to the leading minister of New Haven." The book is written in a pleasant, easy style, and will doubtless tend to overcome the disinclination to remain long in England which is so common to Americans, especially as the Professor assures us that the reasons which induced this hasty transit during the last war do not now exist, or at least to the extent they once did. This volume is from the Riverside press, and its typographical execution is excellent.

## FRANKENSTEIN'S BATTLEFIELDS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Under this title, a work of extraordinary interest has been for some time in process of preparation in this city. Mr. George L. Frankenstein, a gentleman of artistic culture and much experience in journalism, witness of several of the more important battles of the late war, several years ago conceived the idea of making landscape studies in oil colors of the great battlefields. Accordingly, he traveled from field to field, and made careful sketches of each, from points of view having relation to military as well as artistic significance. He devoted three years to the accumulation of a mass of material, whose importance in a national and historical sense can hardly be overestimated. We have examined a number of Mr. Frankenstein's sketches, and find the commemorated scenes pictured with remarkable minuteness of detail. The views are to be reproduced in the highest style of chromo-lithography, so as to give them the vividness and interest of color as well as form. Each picture will have printed marginal notes of all the salient points of each battle and battlefield, the whole to be accompanied by letter-press text describing them. The work will be divided into volumes or parts, as it embraces at least sixty views, with twelve pictures in each volume. We understand that it has been determined to publish Gettysburg and Vicksburg in the first, as these events were simultaneous. We are promised in this the finest work of the kind yet issued in America; and Mr. Frankenstein expresses his determination to have the chromos executed in a style of excellence that shall be unsurpassable in the world. We commend the work to the public attention generally, and especially to that of military men and students of history.

## FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILITARY MATERIAL.

THERE is scarcely any portion of the exhibition which has attracted more attention from serious and reflecting men in this country than the collection of objects displayed by the American Sanitary Commission. These have been, to a certain extent, amalgamated with the exhibition of a similar character organized by the international commission of Geneva; an arrangement, perhaps, to be regretted, on account of its not keeping sufficiently distinct and separate before the eyes of the public the peculiar and unique features which characterized the sanitary movement in the United States during the period of the late war. However, thanks to the energy and exertions, both literary and material, of Dr. Thomas Evans, of this city, all that was effected in America for the solace of her wounded soldiers, and the relief of the miseries and sufferings of war, has been efficiently brought to the notice and offered for the example of a European public.

The history of the Sanitary Commission, before published by Dr. Evans, has now been worthily and strikingly illustrated by placing before the eyes of the assembled world, in the park of the Champs de Mars, all the various physical appliances and apparatus used for the mitigation of human suffering on the field of battle and in the hospital. These are now, thanks to Dr. Evans, all arranged in admirable order in a portion of the park not far removed from the grand entrance, where they receive the constant visits and general admiration of men of science, medical men, philanthropists and the public at large, of all nations. I am not going to describe, as it is indeed unnecessary for me to do, objects which must have become so well known and familiar to most American readers during the terrible period of their utility, between 1861 and 1865. I shall confine myself only to pointing out some of the impressions made upon intelligent French readers and observers by the statements and facts thus laid before them by Dr. Evans. These have manifested themselves in various ways, and, indeed, one has but to frequent the collection of the commission, and listen to the remarks one there hears elicited by its contents, to be convinced how great are the attention and interest which it has excited.

But these feelings have been, perhaps, especially displayed in two recent publications on the subject—one from the pen of M. Paul Vigo Roussillon, entitled "The Military Power of the United States during the War of Secession;" The other an article from the pen of the well-known Michel Chevalier, Senator and Councillor of State. The former enters into long and minute comparisons between French and American military organization. He particularly remarks upon the numerous personnel of the administration of American armies, the large employment of civilians, mechanics and workmen of every description, and the especial care given to the telegraphic and signal departments. He approves strongly of the uniformity of clothing and color in the American ranks, both of cavalry and infantry, and of the little change which takes place in an officer's dress when he is promoted or removed from one branch of the service to another; whereas in France every such step involves heavy expense, scarcely two regiments

of hussars being dressed alike. He praises also the simplicity of the uniform of American officers, and the absence of epaulettes, which, as in the Russian armies also, prevents them from becoming marks to the enemy. To the American soldiers' hats M. Roussillon gives a decided preference over the French kepi. The French soldier carries 30½ kilos (of two pounds each) on his shoulders; the American only 24.

The McClellan saddle is made the subject of very high encomium, while American harness and transports of all sorts are pronounced quite superior. The American carriages, tried in the Mexican war by the French army, he says, quite justified their reputation; and, indeed, one has to but compare the French and American ambulance wagons, now standing almost side by side in the Champs de Mars, to feel convinced on which side the superiority exists.

M. Michel Chevalier again, on his part, in the article of which I spoke above, claims the "admiration of the whole world for the coöperation taken by private associations, altogether apart from the government, in the medical service of the American armies." The immense good thus effected by the assistance of the public is an example, he says, which cannot be too strongly held up to European imitation, and especially, he adds, does this credit redound to female glory in America. He estimates the sum laid out by the commission at one hundred and twenty million francs. But that is nothing, he says, compared with the astonishing personal zeal, and activity, and individual action displayed. Such efforts he declares to be impossible among a people trammelled by centralization and formalities like the French; impediments which cannot even now be broken through, so great is the force of routine, though the Emperor himself and his most distinguished ministers have placed themselves at the head of the movement against them. M. Michel Chevalier, after expressing the highest admiration of the collection of the Sanitary Commission in the Champs de Mars, pays a just tribute to the patriotism of Dr. Evans in thus placing it before the eyes of the world, and I cannot doubt that the admiration they expressed, and the success which has attended this portion of the American exposition, will be read of at home with warm feelings.—*National Intelligencer*.

A DETACHMENT of recruits for the Ninth U. S. Infantry will sail for California on the 21st inst.

## LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1867.

## ARMY.

Anderson, H. A., 434 Illinois Infantry.  
Boyle, Edward, Co. B, U. S. Infantry.  
Duff, J. C., Lieutenant, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.  
Ferguson, Joseph, Lieutenant, Adjutant 7th U. S. C. T.  
Harnes, Charles A., Lieutenant, 34th Ill. Infantry.  
Ludlow, Clarence, Major, N. Y. S. Volunteer Institute.  
McIver, James, 116th N. Y. Volunteers.  
Moore, John, Jr., U. S. A.  
Sears, Hector, Captain, U. S. Volunteers.  
Sinnally, Henry A., Colonel.  
White, John E., late 99th N. Y. Volunteers.

LETTERS have been received at the office of the JOURNAL for Lieutenant H. H. Kuhn, 42d V. B. C.; A. Volunteer Lieutenant D. C. Kells.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 11.—Surgeon David Harlan, to duty as President of a Medical Board to examine candidates for admission into the Naval Academy. Upon the completion of this duty he will resume his present duties.

Surgeons Robert T. Macoun and Robert Woodworth, to duty as a Board to examine candidates for admission into the Naval Academy.  
Midshipmen George G. Clay, Eugene D. Heald, John W. Hagenman, George M. Williams, Francis H. Delano, Henry C. English, Richardson Clover and William Swift, to duty on board the *Susquehanna*.

Second Assistant Engineer Sidney L. Smith, to duty as instructor of Acting Third Assistant Engineers ordered to the naval engine workshops, Washington, D. C., from the Naval Academy.

JUNE 12.—Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, to duty in the Engineer Department at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, to duty at the Naval Station, Mount City, Ill.

JUNE 13.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, to duty under the direction of the Secretary of State.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield, to duty on board the *Mohongo*.

Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, to take passage in the *Franklin*, for duty on board the *Canandaigua*.

Acting Boatswain William P. Burke, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Acting Boatswain Ansel Keen, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

JUNE 14.—Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft Gherardi, to duty as Navigation and Equipment Officer at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 16.—Midshipmen Benjamin F. Tilley, Lewis D. Webster, Frederick Collins, William B. H. Frailey, Joseph L. Suckney, Cornelius H. Meeker, Charles F. Shaw, Sidney A. Simons, Harry Knox and William M. Paul, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty on board the *Franklin*.

Midshipmen Matthew Bolles, Edward W. Verry, William H. Roeder, Arthur A. Boyd, Frederic M. Symonds, Edwin S. Jacobs, Alfred Fore, Daniel Delehanty, Wells S. Field, Charles E. Brown, Edward H. Gheen and John F. Meigs, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipmen Andrew Dunlap, John E. Pillsbury, Edward D. Tausig, James M. Grimes, Erasmus Dennison, William C. Cowles, Allan G. Paul, Alfred Craven, Hamilton Perkins, Conway H. Arnold, Edward W. Sturdy, Leavitt C. Logan, Horace E. Jones, Patrick T. Cunningham, Richard Rush, William H. Jaques, Edward W. Henricks, Charles Belknap, William S. McGunnage, Edward F. Wood, Edward Remy, George S. Davol, Henry C. Hunter, Fernando P. Gilmore, Jonathan M. Wainwright, John V. B. Biecker, William M. Nicholson, Eugene H. C. Lutz, James M. Miller, Frederick A. Wise, Charles N. Christopher, Edwin C. Pendleton, Frederick A. Howe, George J. Mitchell, Albert B. Couden, Park Benjamin, Urias Sebree, Frederick G. Hyde, Henry B. Mansfield, Edward W. Bridge, Jacob W. Miller, Albert Rose, William Little, Joseph G. Eaton, Clifford H. West, John P. Merrell and George H. Church, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty on board the *Minnesota*.

Midshipmen Richard M. Lisle, Bloomfield McIlvaine, John G. Talbot and Seth M. Akeley, from duty on board the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to the *Franklin*.

Midshipmen John T. Sullivan, Frank W. Nichols, Robert E. Carmody, Edward P. McClellan, Frank W. Greenleaf and Walton Goodwin, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty on board the *Quinnabog*.



June 11.—Midshipmen James W. Cowie and Frederick H. Paine, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty on board the *Oswego*.

June 12.—Captain G. H. Scott, from the command of the *Saracen*, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer George B. Johnson, from special duty at Wilmington, Del., and ordered to duty in the Engineer Department at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Assistant Engineer E. M. Olson, from duty on board the *Franklin*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return to New York.

First Assistant Engineer Peter A. Reavick, from duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to duty on board the *Powhatan*, South Pacific Squadron.

June 12.—Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade, from duty on board the *Comandante*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return to the United States in the *Colorado*.

June 14.—Captain John L. Worden, from the command of the *Poroskoie*, and placed on waiting orders.

June 15.—First Assistant Engineer H. C. McIlvaine, Second Assistant Engineers R. H. Buell, R. W. Milligan, J. H. Harmany, John Pemberton and J. G. Littig, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

#### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

##### ORDERED.

June 11.—Acting Master Thomas Stothard, to duty on board the *Sagadahoc*.

Acting Ensign William J. Dumont, and Mate John F. Sias, to duty on board the *Constellation*.

Mate John Donnelly, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Wesley Cross, to duty on board the *Academy*.

June 12.—Mate J. B. Butt, to duty on board the *Oswego*.

June 13.—Acting Ensign George E. Thomas, to duty on board the *Oswego*.

##### DETACHED.

June 10.—Acting Ensigns Jeremiah Potts, R. B. Crapo, and Mate R. M. Collins, from duty on board the *Susanne*, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Daniel Ward, from duty on board the *Susanne*, and ordered to the naval apprentice ship *Portsmouth*.

June 11.—Acting Ensign William B. Arrants, from duty on board the *Susanne*, and placed on waiting orders.

June 13.—Acting Master William Nyborg, and Mate Edwin T. Mosier, from duty on board the *Constellation*, and granted leave for discharge.

Mate A. M. Rivers, from duty on board the *Marion*, and granted leave for discharge.

##### APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

June 11.—Acting Ensign John W. Thompson, of the *Lenape*.

##### GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

June 14.—Acting Ensign N. D. Joyce.

Acting Assistant Paymasters H. LeRoy Jones and W. E. Rice.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King.

##### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

June 11.—Midshipman D. G. Smith, of the Naval Academy.

##### PROMOTED.

June 14.—Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow, of the *Sabine*, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

##### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns Justus D. Anderson, from June 28, 1865; Joseph McDonald, J. H. Delano, from June 13, 1867, and James McVay, from June 14, 1867.

Mates John Rosling, from June 11th, Henry White, C. F. O'Neill, from June 13th, and Lott Norton, from June 14th.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Charles S. Park, from August 2, 1865; Chester N. Case, Jr., from September 10, 1865, and George E. Biswell, from October 13, 1865.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending June 15, 1867:

John W. Ryves, seaman, June 5th, U. S. R. steamer *Grampus*.

Martin Burke, captain after guard, May 25th, U. S. steamer *Guard*.

John J. Overn, acting carpenter, June 10th, Charlestown, Mass.

#### MARINE CORPS.

##### CHANGES, ETC., DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1867.

Captain Wiley.—Left Mare Island, Cal., on leave of absence for six months, from April 18, 1867.

Captain and Brevet Major Houston.—Detached from Philadelphia to the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, at Portsmouth, N. H., June 5, 1867. To report by June 1st prox.

Captain John C. Grayson.—On leave of absence for one year, from April 15, 1867, with permission to leave the United States.

First Lieutenant Robert O'Neil Ford.—Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., 22d inst. Reported for duty at Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1867.

First Lieutenant William B. Remey.—On the 1st inst. ordered to be detached from Mare Island, Cal., and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report for duty.

First Lieutenant Lyman P. French.—Joined at Portsmouth, N. H., for duty 10th inst.

First Lieutenant Edward Salmarish.—Detached from Boston, Mass., to the receiving ship *Otto*, May 7, 1867.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles F. Williams.—Reported for duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1867.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Louis E. Fagan.—Provost-Marshal for Naval General Court-Martial at Philadelphia, Pa., from 6th inst.

First Lieutenant C. L. Sherman.—Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., 20th inst., and on leave for fifteen days. On expiration of leave, to report at Philadelphia for duty.

First Lieutenant William S. Muse.—Promoted First Lieutenant May 13, 1867. On leave of absence from 12th to 22d May, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Albert B. Young.—Detached from steamer *Powhatan*, and ordered to the steamer *Tuscarora* February 7, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John W. Haverstick.—Detached from Boston, Mass., 7th inst. Reported for duty at Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1867.

Second Lieutenant H. R. Bigelow.—Detached from the receiving ship *Vermont* May 2, 1867; waiting orders at Boston, Mass., until further orders, from May 11, 1867.

Second Lieutenant D. Pratt Mannis.—Detached from Headquarters, Washington, and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., 9th inst., for duty on board the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*.

Second Lieutenant Mancel C. Goodwell.—Detached from Headquarters, Washington, May 12, 1867, and ordered to the steamer *Franklin*, at Boston, Mass., now preparing for service at that place.

Second Lieutenant H. G. Coffin.—Absent with leave from Mound City, Ill., for one month from 5th inst.

#### REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

##### PROMOTED.

First Lieutenant David Evans, to be Captain, and assigned to command of cutter *Morris*, at Mobile, Ala.

Second Lieutenant Josiah Pierson, Charles B. Benlosor, Frederick W. Sparrell, Charles H. Dixon and George M. Hunter, to be First Lieutenants.

#### NEW APPOINTMENT OF THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

Winslow B. Barnes and Samuel A. Brooks, of Massachusetts; James F. Oles and George R. Bakeman, of Maine; George Gerrard and Thomas S. Smyth, of New York; Thomas E. Asmestad, William Charlton, Jr., and James McVay, of Pennsylvania; Lemuel C. Cowan, of Maryland; Charles H. Reed, of Ohio.

##### REINSTATEMENT.

First Lieutenants William B. Randolph, Robert H. Woods and John F. Shurtz.

Third Lieutenants Alfred Hornaby, William A. Willis, James B. Moore, William N. Cornell, William B. Chester, George B. Hansell and D. Francis Tosler, to be Second Lieutenants.

#### STATIONS OF EIGHT NEW REVENUE SCHOONERS, VIZ:

*Vigilant* (barge), Captain S. S. Warren, at Boston.  
*Reliance* (barge), Captain H. B. Norree, at Philadelphia.  
*Active* (120 tons), Captain Fenger, at New Bedford.  
*Racer* (120 tons), Captain Baker, at Charleston, S. C.  
*Resolute* (120 tons), Captain Randolph, at Key West, Fla.  
*Rescue* (120 tons), Captain Treadway, at Fernandina.  
*Petrel* (120 tons), Captain Carson, at Apalachicola.  
*Relief* (120 tons), Captain Tompkins, at Indianola, Texas.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARDS U. S. ARMY.

Privates H. H. C. Anderson, Company C, 14th U. S. Infantry, and William Wash, Company F, 9th U. S. Infantry, and assigned to duty in the Department of California.

##### ASSIGNED.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of California, and ordered to New York City.

Brevet Major W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to examination for promotion at New York City.

##### DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards P. J. Durkin, Guy Acheson and William T. Daly, U. S. Army.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, June 11, 1867. }

General Orders No. 62.  
 On the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, so much of Paragraph 1, of General Orders No. 226, dated War Department, July 8, 1864, as establishes the ration of hard bread at twelve ounces, is hereby rescinded, and the ration of hard bread will hereafter be one pound *avoids*.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
 E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, June 11, 1867. }

General Orders No. 63.  
 Hereafter the Paymaster-General will transmit to the Second Auditor semi-annually, in the months of May and November, statements exhibiting the total amount of stoppages against officers and enlisted men on account of tobacco furnished by the Subsistence Department up to the 31st December and 30th June next preceding, in order that the amount may be refunded to the proper appropriation, as in the case of stoppages for clothing and ordnance stores.

The first statement made by the Paymaster-General, under this order will embrace all stoppages for tobacco, to include the 31st of December, 1866.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
 E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders No. 63.  
 Hereafter the Paymaster-General will transmit to the Second Auditor semi-annually, in the months of May and November, statements exhibiting the total amount of stoppages against officers and enlisted men on account of tobacco furnished by the Subsistence Department up to the 31st December and 30th June next preceding, in order that the amount may be refunded to the proper appropriation, as in the case of stoppages for clothing and ordnance stores.

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 E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Thomas J. Abel, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Henry M. Lilley, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Frank B. Chase, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Brent Johnston, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 N. K. Reed, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 T. B. Johnston, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Theodore F. King, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Henry M. Connelly, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Joseph E. Palmer, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 William H. H. Holden, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 F. C. Blanchard, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Marion Patterson, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 John Hancock, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 S. B. Smith, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Andrew Robeson, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 John H. Donovan, to date from March 13, 1865.

##### TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Edwin H. Higby, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Henry M. Connelly, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 William H. H. Holden, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Adolphus Erdman, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Henry M. Lilley, to date from February 13, 1867.  
 Frank B. Chase, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 W. G. Vance, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 John Eagar, to date from July 28, 1866.  
 Frank B. Hamilton, to date from July 28, 1866.  
 Robert Carlin, to date from July 28, 1866.  
 Fergus Walker, to date from July 28, 1866.  
 Charles S. Tripler, to date from January 22, 1867.  
 John W. Clous, to date from January 22, 1867.  
 Charles Newbold, to date from July 28, 1867.

##### TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant John Anderson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Second Lieutenant Albert A. Arnold, of the 80th U. S. Colored Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Second Lieutenant Francis Bacon, of the 102d New York Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1865.  
 Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bell, of the 37th U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.  
 Edwin H. Higley, late Second Lieutenant of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

David P. Marshall, late Second Lieutenant of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for soldierly conduct and bravery during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Daniels, Regimental Quartermaster of the 116th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Henry M. Phillips, late Second Lieutenant of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Stephen Compton, late Second Lieutenant of the 179th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Charles H. Pinkham, late Second Lieutenant of the 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct while in front of Petersburg in 1864, and more especially for gallantry on the 25th of March, 1865, he at that time capturing the colors of the 57th North Carolina Volunteers, of Gordon's Rebel brigade, to date from March 13, 1865.

Charles Davis, late Second Lieutenant of the 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

William T. Dodge, late Second Lieutenant of the 16th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

William C. Rice, 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, to date from March 13, 1865.

George R. Stearns, 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, to date from March 13, 1865.

Hugh P. Beach, 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, to date from March 13, 1865.

Wilbur F. Flint, 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant A. Liebschutz, of the 9th Kansas Cavalry, for meritorious services, and for wounds received in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Richard Pollos, of the 16th Veteran Reserve Corps, for good and faithful services during the war, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant John Anderson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Albert A. Arnold, of the 80th U. S. Colored Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Ephraim A. Briggs, of the Signal Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Francis Bacon, of the 102d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bell, of the 37th U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Hyde Clark, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

E. Oliver Kinnie, late Second Lieutenant of the 1st New York Light Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Elijah Woodward, late Second Lieutenant of the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

John W. Tyler, late Second Lieutenant of the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William C. Rice, late Second Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

George R. Stearns, late Second Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

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Wilbur F. Flint, late Second Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

W. G. Vance, to date from March 13, 1865.

A. E. Hooker, to date from July 28, 1866.

Thomas F. Wright, to date from July 28, 1866.

##### TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Thaddeus Roberts, to date from February 8, 1867.  
 Louis A. Nesmith, to date from January 22, 1867.  
 De Hart G. Quinley, to date from November 1, 1866.  
 Calvin P. McTegart, to date from January 22, 1867.  
 William P. Atwell, to date from January 22, 1867.  
 Thomas Connelly, to date from January 22, 1867.  
 Thomas Sharpe, to date from July 28, 1866.  
 Theophilus W. Morrison, to date from July 28, 1866.  
 Thomas W. Lord, to date from July 28, 1866.  
 Frank T. Young, to date from July 28, 1866.  
 John W. Bean, to date from January 22, 1867.  
 Jonathan A. Yeckley, to date from January 22,



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**—It cannot of course be expected that during the summer company and regimental drills are to be kept up by the various National Guard organizations, and, in fact, such a thing is impracticable. There is, however, one military exercise which is more particularly adapted to the warmer months, and in which, so far as we have seen, our citizen soldiers are sadly deficient. We allude to practice in target firing. As matters now stand, many organizations are drilled to handle their pieces with splendid precision and regularity in every thing which pertains to the manual, and yet how many of them can hit a bull's eye with a Springfield rifle! All the preliminaries to the effectual use of the rifle are carefully attended to except the final practical and most important part of all.

It is true that at the present time there are not any great number of places where the firing we propose can take place, but in these matters supply is regulated by the demand, and as soon as it is found that places are needed for target practice there will be a sufficient number of shooting galleries for muskets started.

The Wembleton meeting of the English Volunteer Rifle Corps has a very beneficial effect on them, and we would like to see some meeting here where the better-drilled organizations were brought in direct competition with those not so well instructed. It is all well enough for the members of this or that organization to say their regiment is the best drilled in the city, but we think if matters were brought to a trial it would be found that it is one thing to talk and another to accomplish. We are persuaded that if the standard of the National Guard is to be raised materially it can only be done by a system of competitive trials of skill in soldierly acquirements. We do not now mean to advocate company drills in the summer time, but we would like to see officers instructing their commands in aiming their pieces and in target firing. A good soldier wants to be intimately acquainted with the piece he uses, whereas most of the members of the National Guard now know as little about their rifles as a child does about its Sunday suit which is put on it to wear to church and to be taken off upon returning home.

We shall not at present propose in detail a system of target firing for the National Guard, but we desire to call the attention of our readers to the necessity of some exercise which shall give them a more extended knowledge of aiming and firing the arms they use.

**COURT-MARTIAL OF COLONEL FARRAR.**—The court-martial convened to try the case of Colonel Farrar, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, has held three sessions since our last report, viz., on the 14th, 18th and 20th inst. The hour for assembling has been fixed at 8 o'clock A. M. The fourth and fifth specification to the second charge and the fifth specification to the fourth charge have been amended by the insertion of the words New York. Judge-Advocate Scheiffelin has been authorized to employ a stenographer, and A. T. Warburton, Esq., has been chosen to fill the position. In reply to the second charge, "Willful misapplication and embezzlement of regimental funds and public money entrusted to him," Colonel Farrar argued that the alleged offence was not a military one, and did not therefore come under the jurisdiction of a court-martial, especially as the association which issued the bonds for the benefit of the regiment, had no military character. The Judge-Advocate for the prosecution held that the charge and specifications alleged the commission of what was clearly a military offence, and one that was therefore triable before a court-martial. The court was then cleared for deliberation, and when it was again open it was announced that it was decided not to accept the plea offered in bar of trial. The accused then pleaded not guilty to the second charge and the specifications under it.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Captain Oliver, who preferred the charges, who stated that he signed the charges as senior Captain of the regiment, and not because he was personally cognizant of the offences alleged. Colonel Farrar thereupon moved to cancel the charges, which motion, however, was not entertained. Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding the Third brigade, was called upon to testify as to the acceptance of Adjutant Waring's resignation, the point being to show that the ex-Adjutant signed several orders after the acceptance of his resignation had been received. Major Harriot was called upon to testify as to the sobriety of Colonel Farrar on the occasion of the President's reception, August 29, 1866. After the examination of Mr. Sibley, the fitter-up of the armory, as to the money actually paid him, the court adjourned until the 18th inst. On this day Captain Cox, a witness for the prosecution, testified to having seen Colonel Farrar in a state of intoxication in front of the Metropolitan Hotel on the 29th of last August. The Captain also stated that he assisted Colonel Farrar to mount his horse while he was in an intoxicated condition, and that the accused was at that time in command of his regiment. Sergeant Davis also testified to facts similar to those sworn to by Captain Cox. Mr. H. N. Gallop was also examined with reference to the alleged embezzlement of funds, and Sergeant Morris with reference to the disposition of bonds. The witnesses who were examined on the 20th inst. testified chiefly with regard to the alleged drunkenness and embezzlement. A session of the court was also held on the 21st inst., the hours for sitting being from 8 to 11 A. M. The accused claims that he will be able to rebut the testimony of these witnesses.

**COMPANY E, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—On Friday, the 7th inst., an election was held at the armory of the Seventh regiment to fill the vacancy in the first lieutenantcy of Company E. Captain Oscar V. Ryder presided, and the following was the result of the voting: Second Lieutenant George P. Barrett elected First Lieutenant; Second Sergeant Lewis P. Tibbals elected Second Lieutenant; Corporal R. Murray, Jr., elected Sergeant, and Private William Quail elected Corporal. After the election the successful candidates invited the company to adjourn to Peter Brasted's, which they did after considerable skirmishing. Once within the domains of Peter's rancho, however, they proceeded to administer to their exhausted energies that refreshment they so much needed, which they did in such a touching and pathetic manner that no mouth could behold it unmolested.

**THE TRANSFER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—We have heard recently a good deal of talk about a transfer of the Seventh regiment from the Third to the First brigade. We have been unable to trace this to any reliable source. It was probably started from the fact that some regiment was to be added to the First brigade, and that an application was made, by the general commanding the First brigade, to have the Seventh transferred to his command. Some change will doubtless be made, by which the strength of the First brigade will be increased, but not by the transfer of the Seventh regiment, unless the change is desired by a large majority of its members. The Seventh one of the oldest organizations in the Third brigade, and should be transferred from this command, except as a matter of urgent

necessity. It would, moreover, be an act of great discourtesy, to say the least of it, to take a regiment from a brigade commander without consulting his wishes on the subject, and we are sure that the proposed transfer would not be approved by Brigadier-General Varian, commanding the Third brigade. However, there is so little chance of any such change being made, that it is not worth while to discuss it any further. Adjutant-General Marvin understands very well the condition of affairs in the First division, and is not likely to do anything which will have any other than a beneficial effect on that command.

**PROPOSED ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A meeting of the committees of the different companies of the Seventh regiment was held at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., to take into consideration the proposition to make the encampment of Companies B and H a regimental affair. Lieutenant C. H. Delamater, of Company G, was elected Chairman of the meeting; and a vote being taken, it was found that a majority of the committees were in favor of an encampment of the regiment. Special meetings of the companies have been ordered for Friday evening, and a report will be made to the general committee on next Monday evening.

**SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.**—An election will be held at the armory of this regiment on Monday evening, the 24th instant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Coulter.

**THIRD DIVISION.**—Major-General Jos. B. Carr, commanding the Third division, headquarters Troy, N. Y., has issued the following General Orders No. 4, bearing date of the 13th inst.:

The various headquarters in the division will be designated by small flags or guidons, four feet square, attached to a lance twelve feet long, made in two joints, as follows: The headquarters of the Ninth brigade by a white flag with a red Maltese cross in the centre; the headquarters of the Tenth brigade by a blue flag with a white Maltese cross in the centre; the headquarters of the Twelfth brigade by a white flag with a blue Maltese cross in the centre; the headquarters of the Thirteenth brigade by a red flag with a white Maltese cross in the centre. These flags will be habitually displayed on all occasions of ceremony, and will be carried near the person of the commanding officer. The headquarters of the division will be designated by a blue silk swallow-tailed flag with a gold Maltese cross in the centre.

**COMPANY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—The monthly meeting of this company will be held at the armory (Centre Market) on Friday evening, June 28th, at 8 o'clock. The commandant particularly requests the attendance of every member, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting relative to the proposed excursion to Bridgeport, August 5th.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—It is rumored that the following appointments will shortly be made:

Bradley Winslow, to command the Sixteenth brigade, headquarters at Watertown.  
Colonel George Beach, of Eighty-sixth regiment N. G., to command the Eighth brigade, headquarters at Catskill.  
Alonso Alden, to command the Tenth brigade, Troy.  
Colonel D. M. Woodhall, to command the Ninth brigade, Albany.  
Colonel James Gibson, of the Thirtieth regiment N. G., to command the Twelfth brigade, headquarters at Salem, Washington county.

**THE LIGHT GUARD.**—The Light Guard celebrate their forty-first anniversary at the Astor House, on Friday, the 21st inst.

**THE BROOKLYN PARADE GROUND.**—The more the subject of a parade ground for the National Guard of Kings county is discussed the more evident it becomes that the members of the regiments located in that county, as well as the tax-payers, are decidedly opposed to having it located at Flatbush. The estimated value of the proposed ground, not including the amount it will be necessary to expend in fixing it up, is \$176,000, and it is no wonder that the good people of Brooklyn object to making such an addition to the city debt, especially when the location is objectionable to a large portion of the military men themselves. The principal military advocate of the ground at Flatbush is Brigadier-General Crook, who was elected to his present position nine years ago, and will, next year, by the provision of the Code, be placed on the retired list. He is, therefore, not to be considered as a representative of the sentiments of the members of either the Fifth or Eleventh brigades. The fact is, that \$176,000, in addition to armory rents, etc., would be an enormous sum for any city to pay for the support of its citizen soldiery, or for providing them with a parade ground, especially when a suitable place can be obtained for certainly a quarter of this amount.

In a recent debate on this subject in the Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Scholes stated,

He had never talked with a military man who was in favor of locating a parade ground in that location, and certainly the people of Brooklyn never asked to have it located at Flatbush, and Supervisor Johnson said:

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed in the community in regard to the parade ground, since the matter had begun to be agitated and the Committee had bought it. Better that the whole matter should go before the courts to be reversed by a writ of *certiorari*. The people of the city had never asked for the purchase of this parade ground, and in fact the first thing they knew of it was after the bill was passed.

If the members of the National Guard will not look after their interests in this matter, they will be compelled to drill at Flatbush, and they will moreover have much difficulty in getting appropriations passed for things which they absolutely need. The fact is, that this Flatbush parade ground is a white elephant, which our Brooklyn friends must steadfastly refuse to accept, unless they wish to compass their own ruin.

**INSPECTOR OF THE THIRD DIVISION.**—Colonel James B. McKean, of Saratoga, has resigned his position as Inspector on the staff of Major-General Carr, and Colonel Moses C. Green, Quartermaster, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—The following order was issued by Brigadier-General Smith on the 17th inst.: "The Howitzer battery of this brigade, Captain Amore, will assemble at Fort Greene on Thursday next, 20th inst., at 10 A. M., for inspection, in pursuance of orders from the Inspector-General of the State. Major Haskell, Brigade Inspector, will be present at said inspection." A company order, however, which we have received, bearing date of the 19th inst., states that this brigade order has been countermanded.

**THE STATE FENCIBLES.**—Company H, Ninth regiment, or the State Fencibles, celebrated the Thirty-sixth anniversary of its organization at the regimental armory in twenty-sixth street, on Monday evening the 17th inst. The company on this occasion was composed of the active and honorary members of the company and their ladies, together with a limited number of their friends, care being taken to avoid too great a crowd. The decorations of the large drill room, which was used for dancing, were very tasty and deserve more than a passing mention. Over the stairway leading into the room was arranged in gas jets the motto *Ratione aut vi*, and at the extreme end of the room, over the platform, also in gas jets, was the motto of the

old City Guard, which is now the motto of the regiment, "Sans Peur et Sans Reproche." On either side of the music platform were figures representing the Goddess of Liberty and General Washington, while the walls were decorated with shields, coats of arms and other war-like insignia. Festoons of flowers which gracefully drooped from the centre of the ceiling, formed a sort of floral canopy which produced a most pleasing effect. Baskets of artificial flowers were also hung about in different parts of the room, and ivy creepers, looking quite like nature, encircled the columns which supported the roof. All this, with parti-colored bunting and the beautiful stand of colors lately presented to the regiment, combined to make the dressing of the drill room both charming to the eye and gratifying to the taste.

Dancing was commenced soon after nine o'clock, the music being furnished by Grafulla's band, which also furnishes the music for the regiment on parades, etc., in addition to its work as the band of the Seventh regiment.

Refreshments were served up on the lower floor, where the officers of the company, Captain Young and Lieutenants Benjamin and Roper, as well as the various committees, saw that the wants of their guests were attended to. The officers of the Ninth, and representatives from other organizations of the First division, were present in uniform and citizens clothing, and the toilettes of many of the ladies were very elegant. On entering the room each lady was presented a handsome bouquet of choice flowers, which was quite a pleasant feature of the entertainment. The celebration of the anniversary was a very fine affair throughout, and was highly creditable to the company.

The following is a brief summary of the history of the State Fencibles, which is one of the oldest organizations in the division or State: The company was organized in 1811, but the records have been lost; the present company roll dates from 1824, when the company was known as the fourth company of riflemen, Fourteenth regiment N. Y. S. A., Wm. Smith, Captain. In December, 1831, it was consolidated with the Second regiment Lafayette Guard, and called the Governor's Guard, the company name being changed to Second Company, New York Cadets; George A. Brown was then Captain, and resigned June 5, 1837.

Ex-Colonel George Lyons, of the Eighth regiment, was elected Captain, June 15, 1837, and commanded the Fencibles until 1854 as a flank company of the regiment, when he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth regiment June 23, 1854; O. F. Wentworth was elected Captain. Since that time the company has had the following captains elected: C. J. Blauvelt, August 18, 1857; C. H. Burris, November 12, 1858; J. O. Johnston, February 6, 1854; R. B. Young, March, 1867. The company was out for three months in 1861, again for three months in 1862, and thirty days in 1863. September 18, 1842, the name was changed to First Company New York State Fencibles. About 1849 the company was transferred to the Eighth regiment Washington Grays, and designated as Company A. December 16, 1864, it was transferred to the Ninth regiment, and designated as Company H.

**DELINQUENTS ARRESTED.**—Brigadier-General Ward, commanding the First brigade, recently placed two officers of the Seventy-first regiment under arrest for failing to make proper returns to brigade headquarters. The returns have since been forthcoming, and we understand that one of the delinquents has been restored to duty. If officers would be more strict in enforcing compliance with orders we would not find so much delay in the forwarding of reports and returns.

**COMPANY K, TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—This company will make an excursion to Alderday's Grove, New Jersey, on the 29th of next month, and we understand that they intend to invite Company E, Second Conn. N. G. to accompany them. A presentation of a testimonial to an ex-officer of this company is said to be on the tapis.

**ELECTION IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 23, from brigade headquarters, an election is ordered to be held on the 30th day of June, at the armory of the regiment, at Centre Market, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to fill the office of major in the Seventy-first regiment, First brigade, and First division, of the New York State Militia, which has become vacant by the non-acceptance of ex-Sergeant Major Edward Kirkland, elected to said majority.

**PARADE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment, in accordance with orders, paraded on Tuesday afternoon last. Notwithstanding the weather was most unfavorable for a military display, in consequence of the rain, which came down in torrents, the men met at the armory at the time designated. After waiting some time the rain ceased—temporarily, as was subsequently seen—Colonel Ward put it to a vote of the officers as to whether they should turn out or dismiss the parade. The regimental line was then formed in the armory, instead of Washington square, as was proposed, and after the companies had been properly equalized by Adjutant Murphy, who made his debut on this occasion as adjutant, the command was turned over to the Colonel. The Colonel then exercised the men for a short time in the manual of arms, after which the regiment marched out of the armory amid another shower of rain, which, however, continued during the entire parade. The line of march was from the armory to Broadway, up Broadway to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Washington square, where the parade was dismissed, and the men returned to the armory pretty thoroughly soaked. The regiment turned out ten companies of thirteen files, its average strength on parades, so that its members cannot be truly called "fair-weather soldiers." The regiment on this parade was accompanied by the regimental band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Otto, and their champion drum corps, under Drum-major Strube. The regiment made a fine appearance when it left the armory, but when it returned we did not see a single dry soldier, which is really an unusual occurrence. As this was his first appearance as an officer, our friend Adjutant Murphy was compelled to wet his new uniform with the dew of heaven instead of with that dew which often pays no taxes.

**TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, TROY, N. Y.**—This regiment turned out, June 12th, for drill and parade. The line was formed at 9 o'clock, and marched to Meer's Course, between this city and Lansingburg; there were about 350 men in line, and the regiment presented a very fine appearance, although there were not as many present as there generally is at these out-door drills. Lieutenant-Colonel Le Roy was in command, with Captains Quasack and Scott acting as Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. At half-past two Brigadier-General Alden and staff, commanding the Tenth brigade, Third division, reviewed the regiment; after which it was formed in a hollow square, and the General addressed the command, complimenting it upon the manner in which the various evolutions were executed, saying that it would have done credit to regiments that had been in the service during the late war to have executed them as well. The regiment returned to the city about 5 o'clock, and was dismissed with dress parade. Great credit is due Colonel Le Roy and



Captains Cusack and Scott for the very able manner in which the drill was conducted; and with this class of officers the regiment can be made one of the best in the State.

**EXAMINATION OF BREACH-LOADERS.**—We have received this week a full copy of the report of the board for the examination of breech-loading military small arms appointed by Governor Fenton. The abstract of the report which we published last week presented the results arrived at by the board, which consisted of Brigadier-General George W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Brigadier-General W. G. Ward, commanding First brigade; Colonel Geo. M. Baker, Seventy-fourth regiment, and Colonel Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General. The board specially commend the new cartridge-box adapted to metallic cartridges invented by Brevet Major-General W. H. Morris, late U. S. Volunteers, as a model for the manufacture of new cartridge-boxes, and for the conversion of those made in the present pattern, which can be done at a trifling expense. From an advertisement which we publish elsewhere it will be seen the board will make still further trials of methods of conversion at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, New York, on the 9th of next July.

**FIRST REGIMENT (HAWKINS) ZOUAVES.**—At the regular monthly meeting of Company B, of this regiment, held at the armory, on Wednesday evening, June 12th, an election for non-commissioned officers took place, and the following promotions were made, viz.: Fifth Sergeant L. Hoelsie, to be Third Sergeant, vice W. H. Close, reduced to the ranks; Third Corporal C. Bollinger, to be Fourth Sergeant, vice J. W. King, promoted; Fourth Corporal B. J. Brown, to be First Corporal, vice Charles Baker, expelled; Fifth Corporal J. Walker, to be Second Corporal, vice Thomas Sorden, reduced to the ranks; Sixth Corporal J. C. O. Weber, to be Third Corporal, vice C. Bollinger, promoted; Private J. Hein, to be Fourth Corporal, vice Brown, promoted; Private J. Collins, to be Fifth Corporal, vice Walker, promoted; Private A. Ransiga, to be Sixth Corporal, vice Weber, promoted. The regular meeting for July will be held at the armory on the 10th prox.

**A BROOKLYN "CRITIC."**—We beg to again express the opinion that the Brooklyn Union—a paper that is generally well edited, and deserving of the success it has achieved—is unfortunate in the selection of its military critic. The fact that this writer says some very hard things about the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not influence us in forming this opinion, for the abusive part of his articles are written in a fair newspaper style, and show that on subjects upon which he was well-informed he might write acceptably and even strongly. But military criticism does not happen to be one of them. We need only say that he devotes two columns to prove that we are in error in asserting that guards should not pass in review in common time to show to any one familiar with the tactics of the Army as laid down by Casey, and previously by Hardee, the entire incomprehensibility of our Brooklyn critic to write about tactical matters. Though the writer charges that we insulted "the commanders of the regular military and marine posts at the Federal capital and here at the post of New York" by so asserting, we shall further assert that quick time and not common time has been in use under Casey and Hardee for nine years at least, and that any deviation from quick time by the guards passing in review is contrary to the established tactics and custom of the Army. We beg to refer the editor of the Union, if he wishes to test the correctness of his military writer, to paragraphs 105 and 353 of Casey's first volume.

This writer further says: "An effort was made in the early part of 1866 to introduce Morris' tactics. This brought an order from Adjutant-General Irvine prescribing the tactics used by the United States Army—Casey's." Here he is again in error. No such order was ever issued. On the contrary, Adjutant-General Irvine granted General Bradford permission to use Morris' tactics in the First division, and requested to rescind the order, although repeatedly urged to do so by the Inspector-General and others. Until within a week or two the Twelfth regiment has been drilled in Morris' tactics on the strength of the permission so granted. That Casey's tactics are the prescribed tactics for the National Guard is a fact well known, and it is amusing to see that the Brooklyn Union publishes as a piece of news a letter from Adjutant-General Marvin, stating the fact. Our readers, particularly those in the Twelfth regiment, will remember how constantly we have deprecated the use of Morris, and how strenuously we have insisted on Casey. The controversy is an old one, which has been won for Casey.

May we suggest to the Union that if it proposes to continue instructing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in tactics it purchase and study General Silas Casey's little volumes on the subject? They are not very interesting reading to a layman, but it is indispensable that they be mastered before undertaking tactical criticism.

**SIXTH COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A special meeting of this company will be held at the armory, on Friday evening, June 21st, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of uniting with the Second and Eighth companies of the regiment in an excursion or encampment, and to hear the report of committee upon the subject. A full attendance is requested. The regular quarterly meeting and session of the court-martial will be held at the armory on Tuesday evening, July 24, at 8 o'clock, and regular monthly meetings on the last Tuesdays of the months of August and September at the same hour.

The following members were expelled from this company at the monthly meeting, June 4th, three-fifths of the company being present, and the action of the company having been promptly approved by the Colonel of the regiment they cease to belong to this company from that date: Joseph B. Ailce, Jr., John Miller, Jr., Henry D. Miner, Clarence A. Roberts, R. H. Park.

**Discharged.**—Jonathan P. Crankshaw, April 27, 1867, expiration of term of service; Charles W. Thomae, June 1, 1867, removal from State and district.

**Election.**—Sergeant L. M. Carnes, as honorary member, June 4, 1867. Unanimous.

**Parole.**—Private A. deBary, May 10, 1867, five months; Private Charles F. Emerson, May 12, 1867, ten months; Corporal L. O. Hamersley, June 1, 1867, four months.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—The excursion of Company B, of this regiment, which was to have taken place on the 17th inst., has been postponed until this Saturday, the 23d inst. This excursion promises to be a very fine affair.

The excursion of Company K has also been postponed, and will take place some time in July.

**SEVENTH LIGHT GUARD.**—The excursion of this organization, Company E, Twelfth regiment, on Thursday of last week, was quite a success, although we have heard of some complaints on the part of their invited guests.

**SECOND REGIMENT.**—We understand that ten of the officers of this regiment have been placed under arrest by General Ward for failing

to make the reports required by paragraphs 663 and 669 of the State Regulations. This is the way things should be done. If officers neglect their duty they should be held responsible for their negligence.

#### PARADE OF FIRST DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1867.

General Orders No. 7.

The division will parade on the Fourth of July next to celebrate the Ninety-first Anniversary of our National Independence. The troops will be formed in the following order, viz.: The First brigade of Infantry on West Twelfth street; the Second brigade of Infantry on West Thirteenth street; the Third brigade of Infantry on West Fourteenth street; the Fourth brigade of Infantry on West Fifteenth street; the First brigade of Cavalry on West Sixteenth street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth avenue.

Brigade commanders will promptly report to the Chief-of-Staff, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground.

At 7 o'clock A. M. precisely the command march will be given, when the First brigade of Infantry will move up Fifth avenue, followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above named. The line of march will be up Fifth avenue through Thirty-fourth street, down Madison avenue through Twenty-third street, down Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street. The avenues and streets above enumerated, from curb to curb, are hereby designated as the division parade ground for the day.

As the command passes the Worth Monument the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council of the city.

Brigadier-General Louis Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.  
JOS. E. HAMBLEN, Brevet Maj.-Gen., A. A. G. and Chief-of-Staff.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JUNE 17, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending June 15, 1867:

##### EIGHTH BRIGADE.

George Beach, Brigadier-General, June 10th, original appointment.

##### NINTH BRIGADE.

George H. Treadwell, Inspector, June 10th, vice C. E. Davis, declined.

Charles H. Douglass, Quartermaster, June 10th, vice G. H. Treadwell, promoted.

##### TWELFTH BRIGADE.

James Gibson, Brigadier-General, June 14th, original appointment.

##### SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry Gosselin, Commissary of Subsistence, May 1st, original vacancy.

##### TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Samuel E. Jones, Captain, May 24th, vice G. W. Warren, promoted.

Augustus Whitman, Second Lieutenant, May 24th, vice Michael Schiedler, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 15, 1867:

June 11th, Third division, Stephen B. Corliss, Commissary of Subsistence.

June 12th, Fifty-first regiment, Charles H. Hausner, Captain.

June 13th, Fifty-first regiment, George W. Carpenter, Quartermaster.

June 13th, Fifty-first regiment, Simon Reynolds, First Lieutenant.

June 13th, Fifty-first regiment, Joseph Snipe, First Lieutenant.

June 13th, Fifty-first regiment, John Finnerty, Second Lieutenant.

June 13th, Forty-eighth regiment, John Miller, Captain.

June 13th, Forty-eighth regiment, John O. Hamlin, Captain.

June 13th, Eighty-third regiment, L. Dodge, Quartermaster.

June 13th, Eighty-fifth regiment, C. J. Stearns, First Lieutenant.

June 13th, Eighty-fifth regiment, George W. Hynes, Second Lieutenant.

June 13th, Eighty-eighth regiment, Gilbert Brundage, First Lieutenant.

June 14th, Tenth regiment, Wm. H. Brainard, First Lieutenant.

June 13th, First battalion Artillery, Third division, Walter V. Colrose, First Lieutenant.

##### MASSACHUSETTS.

**SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.**—This battery was employed by the town of Arlington to fire the salutes on the occasion of the celebration of its change of name from West Cambridge. The day set apart was the 17th inst.; the duty was performed by a section of the battery, 24 men, commanded by Lieutenant Joseph M. Thomas, and consisted of a salute to the Commander-in-Chief on his arrival at the line of the town, and another, of fifty guns, on the departure of his Excellency in the afternoon, at the close of the day's proceedings. The artillery also joined with the National Lancers (Co. A, First battalion of cavalry) in escorting the procession which was formed through the principal streets of the town.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—The prize drill so long on the tapis came off on the 17th inst., at 8 1/2 P. M., in the armory, corner of Pine and Washington streets. It was understood that at least three companies would compete, but as it was necessary for competitors to drill with not less than thirty men, it was found that only one company (E) had the requisite number. The other two companies had but twenty men each, present. After a company drill, the judges declared Company E the champion company of the regiment by reason of default on the part of others to come up to the rules governing the drill. The drill was not particularly interesting, owing to the absence of competition. Company E at once proceeded to determine who was the best drilled man in the company, and who should wear the champion medal. After an interesting trial, Corporal Herman Harring was selected by the judges as the lucky man. The members of Company E were not steady in the ranks. There was much putting up of hands to faces, adjusting equipments, etc., all of which looked very bad. The Corporal is entitled to wear the medal one year; after which time he must accept all challenges he may receive from any member of the regiment who thinks himself a better drilled man.

**COMPANY D, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.**—This company, under command of Captain J. P. Jordan, gave an exhibition drill at Miller's field, in Roxbury, on the 17th inst., at 4 P. M., which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. A large tent was pitched for the accommodation of invited guests, and Chickering's brass band was in attendance. The company went through the entire programme laid out by Captain Jordan, in a drenching rain storm, without flinching. The steadiness of the command under the circumstances, and their extraordinary good conduct, as well as efficiency in drill, was considered by those who witnessed the affair to have been remarkable. We are glad to see that the infantry are not all fair-weather troops.

**FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY, BOSTON.**—Company A (National Lancers), Captain A. L. Sanborn, numbering sixty-seven troopers, in full Lancer uniform, and accompanied by the Chelsea brass band, mounted, celebrated their thirtieth anniversary on Friday, 14th inst., by a parade in the forenoon and afternoon, and a dinner in Faneuil Hall in the evening. The corps never looked better, but has been

stronger in numbers. The company was also under arms on the 17th inst., and marched to Arlington, where they performed escort duty. Company C (Prescott Light Guard), of Charlestown, Captain D. Hill, Jr., made a parade as part of the procession in celebration of June 17th, with some seventy sabres and a mounted band. The corps was drilled in the sabre exercise, by Captain Hill, during a heavy shower of rain, in the City Hall square, about 3 1/2 P. M. No fair-weather soldiers, those troopers. In the evening the corps sat down to a fine dinner in the City Hall, in celebration of their fourth anniversary.

**CHARLESTOWN.**—Company G, Ninth Infantry; Captain White, Company A, Captain Cutler, Company H, Captain Spaulding, Company G, Captain Whittle, Fifth Infantry, made a parade at 9 1/2 A. M., Monday, June 17th, as escort to the city procession in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The military looked remarkably well. In the afternoon most of the companies had social set downs at various places.

**EQUIPMENTS OF THE MILITIA.**—We desire to call the attention of the authorities of the State of Massachusetts to the fact that the infantry and artillery forces of that State need knapsacks, and perhaps blankets, to complete their equipment. There does not appear to be the same need for the cavalry, but the infantry and artillery really need knapsacks, and we hope to see this want supplied before the annual encampment is ordered. Last year the various regiments were compelled to buy knapsacks at their own expense, and consequently most of the men who went into camp were considerably out of pocket on this account, or else the company treasuries were compelled to pay the bills.

In this connection, we desire to call the attention of company commanders to the proper method of marking their knapsacks. For instance, those belonging to Captain Parkinson's company, of the first regiment, are marked "Co. C, 1st Reg't M. V. M." The U. S. Army regulations require that the knapsacks for the infantry be marked in the centre of the cover with the number of the regiment only, in figures of one inch and a half in length, of the character called full-face, in white paint, the knapsack itself being painted black. On the inner side the knapsack should also be marked with the letter of the company, and the number or name of the soldier, on such a part as may be readily observed at inspections. This is the only proper way of marking a knapsack, and regimental commanders should see that their commands observe a uniformity in this particular.

The State authorities, however, should see that an issue of knapsacks is at once made.

**MARYLAND MILITIA.**—A press dispatch dated Baltimore, June 17th, says:

The Militia under the new State law held a grand parade to-night, marching through the principal streets. They numbered about 2,000, were in citizens' dress, without arms, and were reviewed on Broadway by General Wilson. The Maryland Guard, about 900 strong, will be mustered in to-morrow night.

We shall hope to have to record more of the doings of Maryland Militia at no far distant time.

The two 32-pounder smooth bore guns converted into 64-pounder rifles upon Major PALLISER'S system, having fired the service charge of eight pounds of powder with very good results as to range, and accuracy were tried with fifty rounds of double charges. They worked well and showed no defect. It is said the war office will shortly undertake the conversion of cast-iron guns on a large scale. A short time since a 64-pounder wrought-iron gun sent one of Major PALLISER'S chilled shot through the *Warrior* target with only twelve pounds of powder; and according to the London Times, "it naturally follows that our 32-pounders of which there are several thousands in the service can be converted into rifle-guns, which can penetrate any foreign iron-clad. This remark applies with still greater force to cast-iron guns of larger dimensions. One of these guns, a 64-pounder, was converted into a seven-inch rifle, and during the year ending 1866, it fired upwards of 750 rounds, every one of which, had chilled shot been used, would have penetrated the *Warrior* target at 500 yards."

A COMMISSION appointed by the French Government to inquire into the best means of protecting powder magazines from the effects of lightning, recommends that instead of the gold or platinum point which is generally used for the end of the rod, a copper cylinder two centimetres in diameter by 20 or 30 feet in length should be used, as this will not melt, owing to its great conducting power.

A CHEMIST of Marseilles has invented a "Greek Fire" so terrible that though a naval commander could destroy his enemy's whole fleet in fifteen minutes, he would have little advantage, for the inventor himself admits that "neither victors nor vanquished would return from the field of battle." This drawback will also, it is feared, hinder the use of the new destructive on land.

At the request of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Texas, Second Lieutenant C. H. Green, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, on duty at Woodville, Tyler County, Texas, will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that Post.

CAPTAIN D. W. Porter, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters, Fifth Military District, in compliance with Special Order, No. 223, War Department, dated May 1, 1867, has been assigned to duty at the depot in New Orleans.

BREVET Colonel Levi C. Bootes, Major Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, having been relieved from duty as a member of a General Court-martial, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Tyler, Smith County, Texas, to take command of that post.

SECOND Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report for duty to the Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Galveston, Texas.

The workmen in the Russian gun factories are employed day and night in converting muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, and it is said the whole of the army will be supplied with the new arm by the end of June.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**—It cannot of course be expected that during the summer company and regimental drills are to be kept up by the various National Guard organizations, and, in fact, such a thing is impracticable. There is, however, one military exercise which is more particularly adapted to the warmer months, and in which, so far as we have seen, our citizen soldiers are sadly deficient. We allude to practice in target firing. As matters now stand, many organizations are drilled to handle their pieces with splendid precision and regularity in every thing which pertains to the manual, and yet how many of them can hit a bull's eye with a Springfield rifle? All the preliminaries to the effective use of the rifle are carefully attended to except the final practical and most important part of all.

It is true that at the present time there are not any great number of places where the firing we propose can take place, but in these matters supply is regulated by the demand, and as soon as it is found that places are needed for target practice there will be a sufficient number of shooting galleries for muskets started.

The Wimbledon meeting of the English Volunteer Rifle Corps has a very beneficial effect on them, and we would like to see some meeting here where the better-drilled organizations were brought in direct competition with those not so well instructed. It is all well enough for the members of this or that organization to say their regiment is the best drilled in the city, but we think if matters were brought to a trial it would be found that it is one thing to talk and another to accomplish. We are persuaded that if the standard of the National Guard is to be raised materially it can only be done by a system of competitive trials of skill in soldierly acquisitions. We do not now mean to advocate company drills in the summer time, but we would like to see officers instructing their commands in aiming their pieces and in target firing. A good soldier wants to be intimately acquainted with the piece he uses, whereas most of the members of the National Guard now know as little about their rifles as a child does about its Sunday suit which is put on it to wear to church and to be taken off upon returning home.

We shall not at present propose in detail a system of target firing for the National Guard, but we desire to call the attention of our readers to the necessity of some exercise which shall give them a more extended knowledge of aiming and firing the arms they use.

**COURT-MARTIAL OF COLONEL FARRAR.**—The court-martial convened to try the case of Colonel Farrar, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, has held three sessions since our last report, viz., on the 14th, 18th and 20th inst. The hour for assembling has been fixed at 8 o'clock A. M. The fourth and fifth specification to the second charge and the fifth specification to the fourth charge have been amended by the insertion of the words New York. Judge-Advocate Schefflin has been authorized to employ a stenographer, and A. T. Warburton, Esq., has been chosen to fill the position. In reply to the second charge, "Willful misapplication and embezzlement of regimental funds and public money entrusted to him," Colonel Farrar argued that the alleged offence was not a military one, and did not therefore come under the jurisdiction of a court-martial, especially as the association which issued the bonds for the benefit of the regiment, had no military character. The Judge-Advocate for the prosecution held that the charge and specifications alleged the commission of what was clearly a military offence, and one that was therefore triable before a court-martial. The court was then cleared for deliberation, and when it was again open it was announced that it was decided not to accept the plea offered in bar of trial. The accused then pleaded not guilty to the second charge and the specifications under it.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Captain Oliver, who preferred the charges, who stated that he signed the charges as senior Captain of the regiment, and not because he was personally cognizant of the offences alleged. Colonel Farrar thereupon moved to cancel the charges, which motion, however, was not entertained. Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding the Third brigade, was called upon to testify as to the acceptance of Adjutant Waring's resignation, the point being to show that the ex-Adjutant signed several orders after the acceptance of his resignation had been received. Major Harriot was called upon to testify as to the sobriety of Colonel Farrar on the occasion of the President's reception, August 29, 1865. After the examination of Mr. Sibley, the fitter-up of the armory, as to the money actually paid him, the court adjourned until the 18th inst. On this day Captain Cox, a witness for the prosecution, testified to having seen Colonel Farrar in a state of intoxication in front of the Metropolitan Hotel on the 29th of last August. The Captain also stated that he assisted Colonel Farrar to mount his horse while he was in an intoxicated condition, and that the accused was at that time in command of his regiment. Sergeant Davis also testified to facts similar to those sworn to by Captain Cox. Mr. H. N. Gallop was also examined with reference to the alleged embezzlement of funds, and Sergeant Morris with reference to the disposition of bonds. The witnesses who were examined on the 20th inst. testified chiefly with regard to the alleged drunkenness and embezzlement. A session of the court was also held on the 21st inst., the hours for sitting being from 8 to 11 A. M. The accused claims that he will be able to rebut the testimony of these witnesses.

**COMPANY E, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—On Friday, the 7th inst., an election was held at the armory of the Seventh regiment to fill the vacancy in the first lieutenant of Company E. Captain Oscar V. Ryder presided, and the following was the result of the voting: Second Lieutenant George P. Barrett elected First Lieutenant; Second Sergeant Lewis P. Tibbals elected Second Lieutenant; Corporal R. Murray, Jr., elected Sergeant, and Private William Quail elected Corporal. After the election the successful candidates invited the company to adjourn to Peter Bralsted's, which they did after considerable skirmishing. Once within the domains of Peter's rancho, however, they proceeded to administer to their exhausted energies that refreshment they so much needed, which they did in such a touching and pathetic manner that no mouth could behold it unmoistened.

**THE TRANSFER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—We have heard recently a good deal of talk about a transfer of the Seventh regiment from the Third to the First brigade. We have been unable to trace this to any reliable source. It was probably started from the fact that some regiment was to be added to the First brigade, and that an application was made, by the general commanding the First brigade, to have the Seventh transferred to his command. Some change will doubtless be made, by which the strength of the First brigade will be increased, but not by the transfer of the Seventh regiment, unless the change is desired by a large majority of its members. The Seventh one of the oldest organizations in the Third brigade, and should be transferred from this command, except as a matter of urgent

necessity. It would, moreover, be an act of great discourtesy, to say the least of it, to take a regiment from a brigade commander without consulting his wishes on the subject, and we are sure that the proposed transfer would not be approved by Brigadier-General Varian, commanding the Third brigade. However, there is so little chance of any such change being made, that it is not worth while to discuss it any further. Adjutant-General Marvin understands very well the condition of affairs in the First division, and is not likely to do anything which will have any other than a beneficial effect on that command.

**PROPOSED ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A meeting of the committees of the different companies of the Seventh regiment was held at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., to take into consideration the proposition to make the encampment of Companies B and H a regimental affair. Lieutenant C. H. Delamater, of Company G, was elected Chairman of the meeting; and a vote being taken, it was found that a majority of the committees were in favor of an encampment of the regiment. Special meetings of the companies have been ordered for Friday evening, and a report will be made to the general committee on next Monday evening.

**SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.**—An election will be held at the armory of this regiment on Monday evening, the 24th instant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Coulter.

**THIRD DIVISION.**—Major-General Jos. B. Carr, commanding the Third division, headquarters Troy, N. Y., has issued the following General Orders No. 4, bearing date of the 13th inst.:

The various headquarters in the division will be designated by small flags or guidons, four feet square, attached to a lance twelve feet long, made in two joints, as follows: The headquarters of the Ninth brigade by a white flag with a red Maltese cross in the centre; the headquarters of the Tenth brigade by a blue flag with a white Maltese cross in the centre; the headquarters of the Twelfth brigade by a white flag with a blue Maltese cross in the centre; the headquarters of the Thirteenth brigade by a red flag with a white Maltese cross in the centre. These flags will be habitually displayed on all occasions of ceremony, and will be carried near the person of the commanding officer. The headquarters of the division will be designated by a blue silk swallow-tailed flag with a gold Maltese cross in the centre.

**COMPANY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—The monthly meeting of this company will be held at the armory (Centre Market) on Friday evening, June 28th, at 8 o'clock. The commandant particularly requests the attendance of every member, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting relative to the proposed excursion to Bridgeport, August 5th.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—It is rumored that the following appointments will shortly be made:

Bradley Winslow, to command the Sixteenth brigade, headquarters at Watertown.  
Colonel George Beach, of Eighty-sixth regiment N. G., to command the Eighth brigade, headquarters at Catskill.  
Alonso Alden, to command the Tenth brigade, Troy.  
Colonel D. M. Woodhall, to command the Ninth brigade, Albany.  
Colonel James Gibson, of the Thirtieth regiment N. G., to command the Twelfth brigade, headquarters at Salem, Washington county.

**THE LIGHT GUARD.**—The Light Guard celebrate their forty-first anniversary at the Astor House, on Friday, the 21st inst.

**THE BROOKLYN PARADE GROUND.**—The more the subject of a parade ground for the National Guard of Kings county is discussed the more evident it becomes that the members of the regiments located in that county, as well as the tax-payers, are decidedly opposed to having it located at Flatbush. The estimated value of the proposed ground, not including the amount it will be necessary to expend in fixing it up, is \$176,000, and it is no wonder that the good people of Brooklyn object to making such an addition to the city debt, especially when the location is objectionable to a large portion of the military men themselves. The principal military advocate of the ground at Flatbush is Brigadier-General Crook, who was elected to his present position nine years ago, and will, next year, by the provision of the Code, be placed on the retired list. He is, therefore, not to be considered as a representative of the sentiments of the members of either the Fifth or Eleventh brigades. The fact is, that \$176,000, in addition to armory rents, etc., would be an enormous sum for any city to pay for the support of its citizen soldiery, or for providing them with a parade ground, especially when a suitable place can be obtained for certainly a quarter of this amount.

In a recent debate on this subject in the Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Scholes stated:

He had never talked with a military man who was in favor of locating a parade ground in that location, and certainly the people of Brooklyn never asked to have it located at Flatbush, and Supervisor Johnson said:

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed in the community in regard to the parade ground, since the matter had begun to be agitated and the Committee had bought it. Better that the whole matter should go before the courts to be reversed by a writ of *certiorari*. The people of the city had never asked for the purchase of this parade ground, and in fact the first thing they knew of it was after the bill was passed.

If the members of the National Guard will not look after their interests in this matter, they will be compelled to drill at Flatbush, and they will moreover have much difficulty in getting appropriations passed for things which they absolutely need. The fact is, that this Flatbush parade ground is a white elephant, which our Brooklyn friends must steadfastly refuse to accept, unless they wish to compass their own ruin.

**INSPECTOR OF THE THIRD DIVISION.**—Colonel James B. McKean, of Saratoga, has resigned his position as Inspector on the staff of Major-General Carr, and Colonel Moses C. Green, Quartermaster, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—The following order was issued by Brigadier-General Smith on the 17th inst.: "The Howitzer battery of this brigade, Captain Amore, will assemble at Fort Greene on Thursday next, 20th inst., at 10 A. M., for inspection, in pursuance of orders from the Inspector-General of the State. Major Haskell, Brigade Inspector, will be present at said inspection." A company order, however, which we have received, bearing date of the 19th inst., states that this brigade order has been countermanded.

**THE STATE FENCIBLES.**—Company H, Ninth regiment, or the State Fencibles, celebrated the Thirty-sixth anniversary of its organization at the regimental armory in twenty-sixth street, on Monday evening the 17th inst. The company on this occasion was composed of the active and honorary members of the company and their ladies, together with a limited number of their friends, care being taken to avoid too great a crowd. The decorations of the large drill room, which was used for dancing, were very tasty and deserve more than a passing mention. Over the stairway leading into the room was arranged in gas jets the motto *Ratione aut vi*, and at the extreme end of the room, over the platform, also in gas jets, was the motto of the

old City Guard, which is now the motto of the regiment, "Sana Peet et Sana Reproche." On either side of the music platform were figures representing the Goddess of Liberty and General Washington, while the walls were decorated with shields, coats of arms and other war-like insignia. Festoons of flowers which gracefully drooped from the centre of the ceiling, formed a sort of floral canopy which produced a most pleasing effect. Baskets of artificial flowers were also hung about in different parts of the room, and ivy creepers, looking quite like nature, encircled the columns which supported the roof. All this, with parti-colored bunting and the beautiful stand of colors lately presented to the regiment, combined to make the dressing of the drill room both charming to the eye and gratifying to the taste.

Dancing was commenced soon after nine o'clock, the music being furnished by Grafulla's band, which also furnishes the music for the regiment on parades, etc., in addition to its work as the band of the Seventh regiment.

Refreshments were served up on the lower floor, where the officers of the company, Captain Young and Lieutenants Benjamin and Roper, as well as the various committees, saw that the wants of their guests were attended to. The officers of the Ninth, and representatives from other organizations of the First division, were present in uniform and citizens clothing, and the toilettes of many of the ladies were very elegant. On entering the room each lady was presented a handsome bouquet of choice flowers, which was quite a pleasant feature of the entertainment. The celebration of the anniversary was a very fine affair throughout, and was highly creditable to the company.

The following is a brief summary of the history of the State Fencibles, which is one of the oldest organizations in the division or State: The company was organized in 1811, but the records have been lost; the present company roll dates from 1824, when the company was known as the fourth company of riflemen, Fourteenth regiment N. Y. S. A., Wm. Smith, Captain. In December, 1831, it was consolidated with the Second regiment Lafayette Guard, and called the Governor's Guard, the company name being changed to Second Company, New York Cadets; George A. Brown was then Captain, and resigned June 5, 1837.

Ex-Colonel George Lyons, of the Eighth regiment, was elected Captain, June 13, 1837, and commanded the Fencibles until 1854 as a flank company of the regiment, when he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth regiment June 23, 1854; O. F. Wentworth was elected Captain. Since that time the company has had the following captains elected: O. J. Blauvelt, August 18, 1857; C. H. Burris, November 12, 1858; J. O. Johnston, February 6, 1854; R. B. Young, March, 1867. The company was out for three months in 1861, again for three months in 1862, and thirty days in 1863. September 18, 1862, the name was changed to First Company New York State Fencibles. About 1849 the company was transferred to the Eighth regiment Washington Grays, and designated as Company A. December 16, 1864, it was transferred to the Ninth regiment, and designated as Company H.

**DELINQUENTS ARRESTED.**—Brigadier-General Ward, commanding the First brigade, recently placed two officers of the Seventy-first regiment under arrest for failing to make proper returns to brigade headquarters. The returns have since been forthcoming, and we understand that one of the delinquents has been restored to duty. If officers would be more strict in enforcing compliance with orders we would not find so much delay in the forwarding of reports and returns.

**COMPANY K, TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—This company will make an excursion to Aldernay's Grove, New Jersey, on the 29th of next month, and we understand that they intend to invite Company E, Second Conn. N. G. to accompany them. A presentation of a testimonial to an ex-officer of this company is said to be on the tapis.

**ELECTION IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 23, from brigade headquarters, an election is ordered to be held on the 20th day of June, at the armory of the regiment, at Centre Market, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to fill the office of major in the Seventy-first regiment, First brigade, and First division, of the New York State Militia, which has become vacant by the non-acceptance of ex-Sergeant Major Edward Kirkland, elected to said majority.

**PARADE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment, in accordance with orders, paraded on Tuesday afternoon last. Notwithstanding the weather was most unfavorable for a military display, in consequence of the rain, which came down in torrents, the men met at the armory at the time designated. After waiting some time the rain ceased—temporarily, as was subsequently seen—Colonel Ward put it to a vote of the officers as to whether they should turn out or dismiss the parade. The regimental line was then formed in the armory, instead of Washington square, as was proposed, and after the companies had been properly equalized by Adjutant Murphy, who made his debut on this occasion as adjutant, the command was turned over to the Colonel. The Colonel then exercised the men for a short time in the manual of arms, after which the regiment marched out of the armory amid another shower of rain, which, however, continued during the entire parade. The line of march was from the armory to Broadway, up Broadway to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Washington square, where the parade was dismissed, and the men returned to the armory pretty thoroughly soaked. The regiment turned out ten companies of thirteen files, its average strength on parades, so that its members cannot be truly called "fair-weather soldiers." The regiment on this parade was accompanied by the regimental band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Otto, and their champion drum corps, under Drum-major Strube. The regiment made a fine appearance when it left the armory, but when it returned we did not see a single dry soldier, which is really an unusual occurrence. As this was his first appearance as an officer, our friend Adjutant Murphy was compelled to wet his new uniform with the dew of heaven instead of with that dew which often pays no taxes.

**TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, TROY, N. Y.**—This regiment turned out, June 12th, for drill and parade. The line was formed at 9 o'clock, and marched to Meer's Course, between this city and Lansingburg; there were about 350 men in line, and the regiment presented a very fine appearance, although there were not as many present as there generally is at these out-door drills. Lieutenant-Colonel Le Roy was in command, with Captains Cusack and Scott acting as Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. At half-past two Brigadier-General Alden and staff, commanding the Tenth brigade, Third division, reviewed the regiment; after which it was formed in a hollow square, and the General addressed the command, commenting it upon the manner in which the various evolutions were executed, saying that it would have done credit to regiments that had been in the service during the late war to have executed them as well. The regiment returned to the city about 5 o'clock, and was dismissed with dress parade. Great credit is due Colonel Le Roy and



Captains Cusack and Scott for the very able manner in which the drill was conducted; and with this class of officers the regiment can make one of the best in the State.

**EXAMINATION OF BREACH-LOADERS.**—We have received this week a full copy of the report of the board for the examination of breach-loading military small arms appointed by Governor Fenton. The substance of the report which we published last week presented the results arrived at by the board, which consisted of Brigadier-General W. G. Ward, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Brigadier-General W. G. Ward, commanding First brigade; Colonel Geo. M. Baker, Seventy-fourth regiment, and Colonel Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General. The board specially commend the new cartridge-box adapted to metallic cartridges invented by Brevet Major-General W. H. Morris, late U. S. Volunteers, as a model for the manufacture of new cartridge-boxes, and for the conversion of those made in the present pattern, which can be done at a trifling expense. From an advertisement which we publish elsewhere it will be seen the board will make still further trials of methods of conversion at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, New York, on the 9th of next July.

**FIRST REGIMENT (HAWKINS' ZOUAVES).**—At the regular monthly meeting of Company B, of this regiment, held at the armory, on Wednesday evening, June 12th, an election for non-commissioned officers took place, and the following promotions were made, viz.: Fifth Sergeant L. Hoelele, to be Third Sergeant, vice W. H. Close, reduced to the ranks; Third Corporal C. Bollinger, to be Fourth Sergeant, vice J. W. King, promoted; Fourth Corporal B. J. Brown, to be First Corporal, vice Charles Easer, expelled; Fifth Corporal J. Walker, to be Second Corporal, vice Thomas Sorden, reduced to the ranks; Sixth Corporal J. C. U. Weber, to be Third Corporal, vice C. Bollinger, promoted; Private J. Hein, to be Fourth Corporal, vice Brown, promoted; Private J. Collins, to be Fifth Corporal, vice Walker, promoted; Private A. Rasmiga, to be Sixth Corporal, vice Weber, promoted. The regular meeting for July will be held at the armory on the 10th prox.

**A BROOKLYN "CRITIC."**—We beg to again express the opinion that the Brooklyn Union—a paper that is generally well edited, and deserving of the success it has achieved—is unfortunate in the selection of its military critic. The fact that this writer says some very bad things about the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not influence us in forming this opinion, for the abusive part of his articles are written in a fair newspaper style, and show that on subjects upon which he was well-informed he might write acceptably and even strongly. But military criticism does not happen to be one of them. We need only say that he devotes two columns to prove that we are in error in asserting that guards should not pass in review in common time to show to any one familiar with the tactics of the Army as laid down by Casey, and previously by Hardee, the entire incomprehensibility of our Brooklyn critic to write about tactical matters. Though the writer charges that we insulted "the commanders of the regular military and marine posts at the Federal capital and here at the post of New York" by so asserting, we shall further assert that quick time and not common time has been in use under Casey and Hardee for nine years at least, and that any deviation from quick time by the guards passing in review is contrary to the established tactics and custom of the Army. We beg to refer the editor of the Union, if he wishes to test the correctness of his military writer, to paragraphs 108 and 333 of Casey's first volume.

This writer further says: "An effort was made in the early part of 1866 to introduce Morris' tactics. This brought an order from Adjutant-General Irvine prescribing the tactics used by the United States Army—Casey's." Here he is again in error. No such order was ever issued. On the contrary, Adjutant-General Irvine granted General Bradford permission to use Morris' tactics in the First division, and requested to rescind the order, although repeatedly urged to do so by the Inspector-General and others. Until within a week or two the Twelfth regiment has been drilled in Morris' tactics on the strength of the permission so granted. That Casey's tactics are the prescribed tactics for the National Guard is a fact well known, and it is amusing to see that the Brooklyn Union publishes as a piece of news a letter from Adjutant-General Marvin, stating the fact. Our readers, particularly those in the Twelfth regiment, will remember how constantly we have deprecated the use of Morris, and how strenuously we have insisted on Casey. The controversy is an old one, which has been won for Casey.

May we suggest to the Union that if it proposes to continue instructing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in tactics it purchase and study General Silas Casey's little volumes on the subject? They are not very interesting reading to a layman, but it is indispensable that they be mastered before undertaking tactical criticism.

**SIXTH COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A special meeting of this company will be held at the armory, on Friday evening, June 21st, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of uniting with the Second and Eighth companies of the regiment in an excursion or encampment, and to hear the report of committee upon the subject. A full attendance is requested. The regular quarterly meeting and session of the court-martial will be held at the armory on Tuesday evening, July 2d, at 8 o'clock, and regular monthly meetings on the first Tuesdays of the months of August and September at the same hour.

The following members were expelled from this company at the monthly meeting, June 4th, three-fifths of the company being present, and the action of the company having been promptly approved by the Colonel of the regiment they cease to belong to this company from that date: Joseph B. Allee, Jr., John Miller, Jr., Henry D. Miner, Clarence A. Roberts, R. H. Park.

**Discharged.**—Jonathan P. Crankshaw, April 27, 1867, expiration of term of service; Charles W. Thomas, June 1, 1867, removal from State and district.

**Election.**—Sergeant L. M. Carnes, as honorary member, June 4, 1867. Unanimous.

**Parole.**—Private A. deBarry, May 10, 1867, five months; Private Charles P. Emerson, May 12, 1867, ten months; Corporal L. O. Hamersley, June 1, 1867, four months.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—The excursion of Company B, of this regiment, which was to have taken place on the 17th inst., has been postponed until this Saturday, the 23d inst. This excursion promises to be a very fine affair.

The excursion of Company K has also been postponed, and will take place some time in July.

**SEVENTH LIGHT GUARD.**—The excursion of this organization, Company E, Twelfth regiment, on Thursday of last week, was quite a success, although we have heard of some complaints on the part of their invited guests.

**SECOND REGIMENT.**—We understand that ten of the officers of this regiment have been placed under arrest by General Ward for failing

to make the reports required by paragraphs 668 and 669 of the State Regulations. This is the way things should be done. If officers neglect their duty they should be held responsible for their negligence.

#### PARADE OF FIRST DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, June 20, 1867.

General Orders No. 7.

The division will parade on the Fourth of July next to celebrate the Ninety-first Anniversary of our National Independence. The troops will be formed in the following order, viz.: The First brigade of Infantry on West Twelfth street; the Second brigade of Infantry on West Thirteenth street; the Third brigade of Infantry on West Fourteenth street; the Fourth brigade of Infantry on West Fifteenth street; the First brigade of Cavalry on West Sixteenth street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth avenue.

Brigade commanders will promptly report to the Chief-of-Staff, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground.

At 7½ o'clock A. M. precisely the command march will be given, when the First brigade of Infantry will move up Fifth avenue, followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above named. The line of march will be up Fifth avenue through Thirty-fourth street, down Madison avenue through Twenty-third street, down Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street. The avenues and streets above enumerated, from curb to curb, are hereby designated as the division parade ground for the day.

As the command passes the Worth Monument the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council of the city.

Brigadier-General Louis Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.  
JOS. E. HAMBLEN, Brevet Maj.-Gen., A. A. G. and Chief-of-Staff.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 17, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending June 15, 1867:

##### EIGHTH BRIGADE.

George Beach, Brigadier-General, June 10th, original appointment.

##### NINTH BRIGADE.

George H. Treadwell, Inspector, June 10th, vice C. E. Davis, declined.

Charles H. Douglass, Quartermaster, June 10th, vice G. H. Treadwell, promoted.

##### TWELFTH BRIGADE.

James Gibson, Brigadier-General, June 14th, original appointment.

##### SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry Gosselin, Commissary of Subsistence, May 1st, original vacancy.

##### TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Samuel E. Jones, Captain, May 24th, vice G. W. Warren, promoted.

Augustus Whitman, Second Lieutenant, May 24th, vice Michael Schiedler, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 15, 1867.

June 11th, Third division, Stephen B. Corliss, Commissary of Subsistence.

June 12th, Fiftieth regiment, Charles H. Hauser, Captain.

June 13th, Fifty-first regiment, George W. Carpenter, Quartermaster.

June 13th, Fifty-first regiment, Simon Reynolds, First Lieutenant.

June 13th, Fifty-first regiment, Joseph Snipe, First Lieutenant.

June 13th, First regiment, John Finnerty, Second Lieutenant.

June 13th, Forty-eighth regiment, John Miller, Captain.

June 13th, Forty-eighth regiment, John O. Hamlin, Captain.

June 13th, Eighty-third regiment, L. Dodge, Quartermaster.

June 13th, Eighty-fifth regiment, C. J. Stearns, First Lieutenant.

June 13th, Eighty-fifth regiment, George W. Hynes, Second Lieutenant.

June 13th, Eighty-eighth regiment, Gilbert Brundage, First Lieutenant.

June 14th, Twelfth regiment, Wm. H. Brainard, First Lieutenant.

June 13th, First battalion Artillery, Third division, Walter V. Colrose, First Lieutenant.

##### MASSACHUSETTS.

**SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.**—This battery was employed by the town of Arlington to fire the salutes on the occasion of the celebration of its change of name from West Cambridge. The day set apart was the 17th inst.; the duty was performed by a section of the battery, 24 men, commanded by Lieutenant Joseph M. Thomas, and consisted of a salute to the Commander-in-Chief on his arrival at the line of the town, and another, of fifty guns, on the departure of his Excellency in the afternoon, at the close of the day's proceedings.

The artillery also joined with the National Lancers (Co. A, First battalion of cavalry) in escorting the procession which was formed through the principal streets of the town.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—The prize drill so long on the tapis came off on the 17th inst., at 8½ P. M., in the armory, corner of Pine and Washington streets. It was understood that at least three companies would compete, but as it was necessary for competitors to drill with not less than thirty men, it was found that only one company (E) had the requisite number. The other two companies had but twenty men each, present. After a company drill, the judges declared Company E the champion company of the regiment by reason of default on the part of others to come up to the rules governing the drill. The drill was not particularly interesting, owing to the absence of competition. Company E at once proceeded to determine who was the best drilled man in the company, and who should wear the champion medal. After an interesting trial, Corporal Herman Harring was selected by the judges as the lucky man. The members of Company E were not steady in the ranks. There was much putting up of hands to faces, adjusting equipments, etc., all of which looked very bad. The Corporal is entitled to wear the medal one year; after which time he must accept all challenges he may receive from any member of the regiment who thinks himself a better drilled man.

**COMPANY D, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.**—This company, under command of Captain J. P. Jordan, gave an exhibition drill at Miller's field, in Roxbury, on the 17th inst., at 4 P. M., which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. A large tent was pitched for the accommodation of invited guests, and Chickering's brass band was in attendance. The company went through the entire programme laid out by Captain Jordan, in a drenching rain storm, without flinching. The steadiness of the command under the circumstances, and their extraordinary good conduct, as well as efficiency in drill, was considered by those who witnessed the affair to have been remarkable. We are glad to see that the infantry are not all fair-weather troops.

**FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY, BOSTON.**—Company A (National Lancers), Captain A. L. Sanborn, numbering sixty-seven troopers, in full Lancer uniform, and accompanied by the Chelsea brass band, mounted, celebrated their thirtieth anniversary on Friday, 14th inst., by a parade in the forenoon and afternoon, and a dinner in Faneuil Hall in the evening. The corps never looked better, but has been

stronger in numbers. The company was also under arms on the 17th inst., and marched to Arlington, where they performed escort duty.

Company C (Prescott Light Guard), of Charlestown, Captain D. Hill, Jr., made a parade as part of the procession in celebration of June 17th, with some seventy sabres and a mounted band. The corps was drilled in the sabre exercise, by Captain Hill, during a heavy shower of rain, in the City Hall square, about 3¼ P. M. No fair-weather soldiers, those troopers. In the evening the corps sat down to a fine dinner in the City Hall, in celebration of their fourth anniversary.

**CHARLESTOWN.**—Company G, Ninth Infantry; Captain White, Company A, Captain Cutler, Company H, Captain Spaulding, Company G, Captain Whittle, Fifth Infantry, made a parade at 9½ A. M., Monday, June 17th, as escort to the city procession in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The military looked remarkably well. In the afternoon most of the companies had social set downs at various places.

**EQUIPMENTS OF THE MILITIA.**—We desire to call the attention of the authorities of the State of Massachusetts to the fact that the infantry and artillery forces of that State need knapsacks, and perhaps blankets, to complete their equipment. There does not appear to be the same need for the cavalry, but the infantry and artillery really need knapsacks, and we hope to see this want supplied before the annual encampment is ordered. Last year the various regiments were compelled to buy knapsacks at their own expense, and consequently most of the men who went into camp were considerably out of pocket on this account, or else the company treasuries were compelled to pay the bills.

In this connection, we desire to call the attention of company commanders to the proper method of marking their knapsacks. For instance, those belonging to Captain Parkinson's company, of the First regiment, are marked "Co. C, 1st Reg't M. V. M." The U. S. Army regulations require that the knapsacks for the infantry be marked in the centre of the cover with the number of the regiment only, in figures of one inch and a half in length, of the character called full-face, in white paint, the knapsack itself being painted black. On the inner side the knapsack should also be marked with the letter of the company, and the number or name of the soldier, on such a part as may be readily observed at inspections. This is the only proper way of marking a knapsack, and regimental commanders should see that their commands observe a uniformity in this particular.

The State authorities, however, should see that an issue of knapsacks is at once made.

**MARYLAND MILITIA.**—A press dispatch dated Baltimore, June 17th, says:

The Militia under the new State law held a grand parade to-night, marching through the principal streets. They numbered about 2,000, were in citizens' dress, without arms, and were reviewed on Broadway by General Wilson. The Maryland Guard, about 900 strong, will be mustered in to-morrow night.

We shall hope to have to record more of the doings of Maryland Militia at no far distant time.

The two 32-pounder smooth bore guns converted into 64-pounder rifles upon Major PALLISER's system, having fired the service charge of eight pounds of powder with very good results as to range, and accuracy were tried with fifty rounds of double charges. They worked well and showed no defect. It is said the war office will shortly undertake the conversion of cast-iron guns on a large scale. A short time since a 64-pounder wrought-iron gun sent one of Major PALLISER's chilled shot through the *Warrior* target with only twelve pounds of powder; and according to the London Times, "it naturally follows that our 32-pounders of which there are several thousands in the service can be converted into rifle-guns, which can penetrate any foreign iron-clad. This remark applies with still greater force to cast-iron guns of larger dimensions. One of these guns, a 64-pounder, was converted into a seven-inch rifle, and during the year ending 1865, it fired upwards of 750 rounds, every one of which, had chilled shot been used, would have penetrated the *Warrior* target at 500 yards."

A COMMISSION appointed by the French Government to inquire into the best means of protecting powder magazines from the effects of lightning, recommends that instead of the gold or platinum point which is generally used for the end of the rod, a copper cylinder two centimetres in diameter by 20 or 30 feet in length should be used, as this will not melt, owing to its great conducting power.

A CHEMIST of Marseilles has invented a "Greek Fire" so terrible that though a naval commander could destroy his enemy's whole fleet in fifteen minutes, he would have little advantage, for the inventor himself admits that "neither victors nor vanquished would return from the field of battle." This drawback will also, it is feared, hinder the use of the new destructive on land.

At the request of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Texas, Second Lieutenant C. H. Green, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, on duty at Woodville, Tyler County, Texas, will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that Post.

CAPTAIN D. W. Porter, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters, Fifth Military District, in compliance with Special Order, No. 223, War Department, dated May 1, 1867, has been assigned to duty at the depot in New Orleans.

BREVET Colonel Levi C. Bootes, Major Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, having been relieved from duty as a member of a General Court-martial, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Tyler, Smith County, Texas, to take command of that post.

SECOND Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report for duty to the Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Galveston, Texas.

THE workmen in the Russian gun factories are employed day and night in converting muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, and it is said the whole of the army will be supplied with the new arm by the end of June.



### ENTERPRISE OF NEW YORK MERCHANTS.

In no other city in the world are so many remarkable examples of indefatigable enterprise presented as among the merchants of New York. No disaster is able to overcome the sleepless industry, the determined, enterprising spirit which rules our mercantile community. The frequent fires which, during the past two years, have swept down, one after another, hundreds of fine buildings and palatial stores, in which the mercantile business of the city was transacted, and nearly prostrated scores of our insurance companies, might well have appalled men less bold in expedients. But the disasters of one day were repaired the next, and the sign which in the morning was defaced by the flames, would presently be restored, and inform the passers-by that the firm "still lived," and were able to furnish goods, with their customary promptness. Meanwhile, from the debris of their ruined warehouses, like the phoenix from its ashes, more costly palaces arise, with a rapidity which must astonish those who move only in beaten paths, and are governed by precedents. These reflections are inspired by a recent inspection of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S Establishment on Broadway. Three months ago a fire, which gutted in the night their handsome store, drove them to seek temporary quarters in the vicinity. But the smoke of the ruins had scarcely subsided before the officers of this enterprising Company, which manufactures the best FAMILY SEWING MACHINE in the world, had commenced to repair the damage and to finish the interior of their store in a far more elegant and substantial style than formerly. The Company have lately moved into their rejuvenated edifice, and it is a pleasure to contemplate the elegance which reigns within.

The New York House, of course, takes precedence of all others, and is the headquarters whence are sent out Sewing Machines to all parts of the land. But this Company have branch establishments not only in all the chief cities of the United States, but of the world, from which have been distributed to perhaps a hundred thousand households, the inestimable boon of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, which is better adapted, undoubtedly, to the various wants of the family than any other machine manufactured. Its simplicity, durability, variety of adaptations, and the facility with which it may be operated by inexperienced hands, are attested by multitudes who have been benefitted by its use. A machine possessing so many excellences must have a great career of usefulness before it.—N. Y. Working Farmer.

ANTON MEYER, who is well known to all the First Division National Guard, has opened a restaurant at 497 Broadway, corner of Broome street, where he desires us to say that he will be glad to see his friends.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Office, 229 Broadway.  
This Company offers advantages to the public superior to any similar institution in the United States. All its Policies are non-forfeiting and incontestable, and allow the largest liberty for residence and travel.

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By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, this Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Reinsurance Policies, bearing the seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks, under a Special Trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

The Officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in settling every thing which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it  
**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of this Continent.** All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeiting after three annual Premiums have been paid, to the whole amount paid to the Company, thus securing to your heirs every dollar invested, whether you can continue your Policy till death or not. "Thirty days' grace" allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good. Dividends declared annually. Communications by letter promptly answered.  
N. D. MORGAN, President.  
T. T. MERWIN, V. President.  
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

### THE SINGER MFG. CO.,

Proprietors and Manufacturers of the World-renowned SINGER SEWING MACHINES. The superior merits of the "SINGER" Machines over all others, for either Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary. THE LETTER "A" FAMILY MACHINE, hitherto manufactured by this Company, has gained and maintained the world over, and for years past, an unparalleled reputation and sale. But notwithstanding the excellence of this Machine, we have now to announce that it has been superseded by our NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of TIME, LABOR, or EXPENSE, and which is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE. The machine in question is simple, compact, durable, and beautiful. It is quiet, light-running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen, or Cotton Threads, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New Designs of UNIQUE, USEFUL, AND POPULAR FOLDING TOPS and CABINET CASES, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for inclosing the New Machine. These are gotten up in every variety of wood, such as Black Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, and the like, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish; the Machines themselves being more or less highly ornamented to correspond with the Tables or Cabinets for which they are intended.

But a faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement of this *Paragon of Family Machines*, and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they possibly can do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly.

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having Autographs of any of the distinguished officers of the late war, or any interesting documents or papers relating thereto, and wishing to dispose of the same, may address J. W. P., 61 Barclay street, New York.



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#### CONVERSION OF MUZZLE-LOADING SMALL ARMS INTO BREECH-LOADERS.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1867.  
In accordance with the following orders—  
"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,  
"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY,  
"May 18, 1867."

"Special Orders No. 126.  
"The Board of Officers directed by Special Orders No. 2, current series, to make an examination of breech-loading small arms, having recommended a further test of the Allin, the Berdan and the Roberts methods of conversion of muzzle-loaders, the Board is directed to make such further examination and trial of the above-named arms as may be deemed proper to determine the best method of conversion.

"The Board is also authorized to admit to such trial such other arms, as upon exhibition, to it may appear to possess sufficient merit to entitle them to competition, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as the arms above-named, and will make report of its proceedings and decision to these headquarters.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
"(Signed) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

"Official:  
"J. B. STONHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General."

The Board of Examination hereby gives notice that it will proceed to make competitive trials of methods of conversion, at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on July 9th next, at ten o'clock A. M.

All arms presented, other than of the three methods specially mentioned in the above orders (whether the same are improvements of arms hitherto tested by the Board, or arms not so tested), will be examined by the Board, and, in its opinion, possessing sufficient merit to entitle them to competition, will be accepted for trial upon the same conditions as the above-named arms.

The following conditions of entry have been adopted, and all arms accepted will be subject thereto:  
I. The arm must be a Springfield rifled musket, converted into a breech-loader, the barrel to be of the calibre .58. Additional guns of the same class, with calibre reduced to .50, may be exhibited, and will be tested at the discretion of the Board. Alleged improvements in rifling (number, depth and width of grooves, character of twist, etc.) will be considered.

II. Each gun must be accompanied with a full and detailed description of the arm and its merits, giving dimensions of the principal parts, as (A), length of barrel, or distance from muzzle to face of breech-block, when breech is closed; (B), length and diameter of chamber, and, if the chamber is conical, the maximum and minimum diameters; (C), dimensions of receiver, breech-block and appendages, retractor, and all other parts connected with the breech mechanism. The material of which the several parts are made must be specified; also, whether the specimen arm was made by hand or machinery. The description must be full and accurate, and must specially set forth the merits, absolute and relative, claimed for the arm. The cost of converting Springfield rifled muskets on the proposed plan must be given, the quantities being 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000 and 50,000, and the exhibitor must be prepared, upon demand, to furnish an undertaking, with approved sureties, that contracts will be made at the rates specified should the method of conversion be approved and the State authorities prepared to entertain proposals. Such prices will be considered as sealed proposals, and will not be disclosed until after a decision is made by the Board.

III. In order that the several arms may be subjected to the same conditions of trial, each exhibitor must be supplied with fifteen hundred (1,500) rounds of ammunition for each arm, as follows: The cartridge cases to be of brass and "central fire." The projectiles to be of unalloyed lead, and to weigh four hundred and eighty grains for guns of calibre .58, and four hundred and fifty grains for calibre .50. In order to conform to the United States standard charge, as now adopted, the charge of powder will be seventy grains. The powder to be the "Orange Rifle Powder, F. G." manufactured by Smith & Rand (Office, 170 Broadway, New York City). Particular attention is directed to the proper lubrication of the cartridges. In special tests, the Board reserves the right to use such other quality of powder as it may deem proper, but not exceeding the established charge of seventy grains; and also the right to use such form of projectiles as may be deemed proper.

IV. The several guns accepted for competition will be subjected to exactly the same tests, and no other, except the unanimous consent of the committee and approval of the Board. The arms, after entry and acceptance, will remain in the exclusive charge and control of the Board, and, except with its consent, shall not be withdrawn.

V. The guns will be subjected to the following tests:  
1st. For endurance—to be tested with one thousand (1,000) rounds, in series of one hundred rounds each, discharged rapidly, the arm to be cooled, cleaned and inspected in the intervals, and the wear and tear, absolute and relative, carefully noted.

2d. To be fired fifty rounds with ammunition prepared by the Board.

3d. To be fired with defective cartridges such number of times as the Board may deem necessary.

4th. The Board reserving the right to subject all the arms to such other practical trials as may be deemed necessary to fully test their merits.

VI. Each exhibitor will be required to execute an agreement to submit his arms to the tests and conditions herein set forth.

Entries of arms may be made at any time, prior to July 8th, with Colonel Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, 46 University Place, New York City.

GEORGE W. PALMER,  
Brig.-Gen. and Command'g Gen. of Ordnance.

WILLIAM G. WARD,  
Brig.-Gen. Commanding 1st Brigade N. G.

GEORGE M. BAKER,  
Colonel Commanding 74th regiment N. G.

SILAS W. BURT,  
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to post, and from station to station, they frequently  
suffer severely from sudden changes of climate, tem-  
perature and diet, and are exposed to a variety of  
privations and hardships which tell unfavorably upon  
their health and constitutions. It is, therefore, fortu-  
nate that so excellent an alternative and acclimating  
medicine as

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finds general favor with both these branches of the  
public service. Letters from our Military and Naval  
officers establish the

**GREAT UTILITY**  
of the preparation, as a preservative of health and a  
remedial agent, in camp, in the field, and on ship-  
board. Surgeons attached to both branches of the ser-  
vice state that as a cathartic, corrective, anti-bilious  
and anti-febrile medicine, it is by far the best that has  
ever been introduced into Military and Naval hospi-  
tals. They report, unanimously, that its operation  
upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels is in the  
highest degree salutary, and recommend it as an article  
of the first necessity in warm climates and in all locali-  
ties where epidemic or endemic fevers prevail. They  
also speak in the highest terms of its

**TONIC VIRTUES,**  
and its efficacy in preventing the complaints of the  
stomach and bowels, so often generated by exposure,  
malaria, an undue amount of salt provisions and an  
insufficiency of vegetable food. It has, likewise, the  
great merit of being a most agreeable and refreshing  
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